

## U.S. urges summit to back Jordan

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States Monday called on the Arab summit due to begin on Wednesday to back Middle East peace efforts by Jordan. "We see the meeting as supporting King Hussein's efforts to establish a process leading to a negotiated settlement of the Palestinian problem," State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb told reporters. "We will look to the summit to reinforce King Hussein's initiative." Jordan has proposed that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation meet U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy as a step on the road to broader peace talks. Kalb said he had nothing new to report on progress towards such a meeting. The State Department is reviewing names of Palestinians proposed as members of the delegation. It has refused to meet members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Kalb called the special summit, due to meet in Casablanca, Morocco, a significant event.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الراي

## Egypt criticises Israeli move

CAIRO (R) — Egypt said Monday that Israel's continued policy of expulsion and detention without trial in occupied territories would hinder the progress of peace efforts. A Foreign Ministry statement said Egypt viewed the latest measures as "contradictory to calls for improving the living conditions of inhabitants of occupied lands which it views as basic to the achievement of comprehensive peace in the area." Egypt, the only Arab state maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel, hoped that there would be an end soon to the new measures, the statement said. The Israeli cabinet decided Sunday to expel Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza who are regarded as "security risks" or to put them under "administrative detention".

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## King congratulates Sheikh Zayed

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a cable of good wishes to United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan congratulating him on the occasion of the anniversary of his assuming constitutional power. The King, in his name and on behalf of the people and government of Jordan, wished Sheikh Zayed continuing good health and success in the leadership of the people of the UAE towards achieving their national aspirations.

## Cabinet approves Sri Lankan mission

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has approved the opening of a honorary consulate of Sri Lanka in Amman. It also approved the appointment of Mr. Tawfiq Abu Khajeh as an honorary consul of Sri Lanka in Jordan.

## Gorbachev calls for non-nuclear Japan

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Monday urged Japan not to allow the United States to turn it into a nuclear base, the official news agency TASS said. In a reply to a letter from a Japanese group representing atomic bomb victims, Mr. Gorbachev reiterated Moscow's intention not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and called on other atomic powers to join a Soviet test ban to mark the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

## India to produce advanced missiles

NEW DELHI (AP) — India is expected to produce its own advanced missiles by next year, a news report said Monday. A separate research centre for the assembling, testing and checking of the indigenous developed missiles is being set up near Hyderabad, capital of southern Andhra Pradesh state, the Press Trust of India reported. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who laid the foundation stone for the research centre on Saturday, was shown a simulated flight of the missile. PTI said. The news report did not specify the type of missile.

## Honduras plans Mideast embassies

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (R) — Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barmiza said Monday after meeting Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that his country would open embassies in Cairo and Tel Aviv. Mr. Paz Barmiza, who arrived here Sunday, told reporters Honduras wanted close diplomatic and economic ties with Egypt and supported its moves for Middle East peace.

## Iran says Kuwait ousted 1,017

LONDON (R) — Kuwait has expelled at least 1,017 Iranian expatriates over the past six weeks as part of a security clampdown, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported Monday. Kuwait says it was expelled more than 4,000 foreigners following a suicide car bomb assassination attempt on the emir in May and bomb blasts at two seaside cafes in July that killed nine people.

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# Foreign ministers begin work on summit agenda

Libya attends preparatory meetings

Combined agency dispatches

CASABLANCA — Arab foreign ministers were meeting here Monday to prepare the agenda for an extraordinary Arab summit on Wednesday but few details emerged on the deliberations of the ministers.

In a surprise move, a senior Libyan official arrived from Tripoli Monday and announced that Libya would take part in the foreign ministers' conference.

Ahmad Chehata, member of the People's Committee of the Libyan Foreign Ministry, did not explicitly say whether Libya planned to attend the summit. "We will take part in the ministerial conference and will express our viewpoint there," he told reporters, upon arrival here.

The Libyan participation had been in doubt despite Libya's treaty of union with Morocco. Libya is closely linked with three Arab hardliners — Syria, Algeria and South Yemen — who, together with Lebanon, have announced that they intend to boycott the summit.

Earlier Monday, the official Libyan news agency IANA said Libya will attend the summit if the agenda includes possible "sanctions" against Iraq and Jordan for their friendly relations with Egypt.

Egypt was suspended from the Arab League in 1979 after former President Anwar Sadat signed a separate peace treaty with Israel.

Jordan renewed diplomatic ties with Cairo last year. Iraqi-Egyptian relations are warm but Baghdad has stopped short of restoring formal diplomatic links.

In Kuwait, Crown Prince Saad Abdullah told newspaper editors in an interview that the Casablanca summit "might discuss the issue of returning Egypt" to the Arab fold. Failing that, he added, "the issue would be taken up by

the regular (Arab) summit, which is to be held in Saudi Arabia next November."

"The return of Egypt would consolidate the unity of Arab ranks," Sheikh Saad told the editors.

Some countries attending the summit will not be taking part at head of state level, notably Saudi Arabia. Instead, Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz will fly to Morocco on Tuesday for the summit opening on Wednesday, the official Saudi Press Agency reported.

It quoted a Saudi royal decree as saying Prince Abdullah would represent the kingdom on behalf of King Fahd.

Kuwait Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah is heading his country's delegation to the summit.

The Arab foreign ministers were to discuss the summit agenda, which King Hassan of Morocco said would have two points — the normalisation of inter-Arab relations and the Palestinian issue. Iraq is expected to present a

(Continued on page 2)

## Junblatt rules out talks with 'Lebanese Forces'

BEIRUT (R) — Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt has ruled out talks with Christian militia opponents on ending Lebanon's civil war through agreement on political reforms, saying the future lay with a new Syrian-backed grouping.

In a interview published in Monday's A1Safir newspaper, Mr. Junblatt said no understanding was possible with the mostly Christian right-wing "Lebanese Forces" militia. "No dialogue now or in the future, past or present," he said.

Mr. Junblatt said the future formula for Lebanon would be decided by the "national unity front", a coalition including moderate Christians to be launched Tuesday.

The front has the blessing of Syria, the major power broker in Lebanon and sponsor of many previous attempts to reconcile Christians and Muslims.

The Shi'ite Muslim Amal movement, led by Nabih Berri, is to join the front, agreeing for the first time to an alliance with leftist groups other than the PSP.

The front marks a further polarisation of Lebanese politics after last week's reconciliation between

the "Lebanese Forces" and pro-Syrian ex-President Suleiman Franjeh, who controls a militia enclave in north Lebanon.

Syria has not commented on Mr. Franjeh's meeting with "Lebanese Forces" chief Elie Hobeika. The French-language daily l'Orient-Le Jour said Syria's apparent approval of the new alignments was designed to ease national reconciliation.

Only President Amin Gemayel, however, has said he is ready for compromise — amid a chorus of demands for his resignation from both Christians and Muslims.

"Lebanon is open for any reform guaranteeing security, tranquillity and equality for all its citizens," he told guests at his presidential palace on Sunday.

"The atmosphere is ripe for reforms and we hope current political regroupings will lead to a constructive dialogue allowing the desired reforms to be achieved," he added.

Although Syria supports Mr. Gemayel's enemies, it has shown no sign of abandoning him, while Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt seem more keen on wresting reforms from Mr. Gemayel than on forcing him to go.

## Ship sinks off Beirut under mysterious circumstances

BEIRUT (AP) — Police said a ship was reported to have sunk in mysterious circumstances off Beirut Monday.

Israeli air force jets crashed the sound barrier on several reconnaissance flights over east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, drawing ground fire from Syrian army and Palestinian positions, Lebanon's state radio reported.

The missions triggered fears that Israeli jets were again raiding commando bases in the area as they did twice last week. But the planes dropped no bombs. None of the warplanes was hit in the Monday's sorties, the radio said.

Military sources told Reuters a Lebanese helicopter and boats Sunday rescued 17 crew members of a cargo vessel which sank off the Lebanese coast.

Beirut radio stations identified the ship as the Lawrence, which Lloyd's register of ships lists as a 1,243-ton Lebanese freighter. Its crew took to lifeboats after sending an SOS call from 45 kilometres offshore, the radios said. There were no reports of casualties and no indication of the

cause of the mishap. The ship's cargo was not immediately known.

Police and the vessel sent distress signals early Monday, saying it was under attack by a plane and a ship.

Police earlier voiced scepticism about the claim by a man who said he was the ship's skipper that the vessel was under attack.

The man radioed: "I am under an act of piracy. I am under fire from a plane and a cruiser."

When asked for details, the man, who spoke in Arabic but did not give his name, said: "We're sinking." Police said the radio went dead after that.

In a separate statement, police said they had no clue to the whereabouts of Shakh Hmeidan, 50, Lebanese manager of the American ABC television network's Beirut office. He was kidnapped in west Beirut Saturday.

The ABC bureau said contacts were resumed Monday with various militia commands in a bid to trace Hmeidan and secure his release.

## 2 Israeli soldiers killed in resistance attack

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Two Israeli soldiers were killed in an overnight clash with resistance fighters in South Lebanon, the Israeli army said in Tel Aviv Sunday.

It was not known whether the deaths were related to an early morning explosion in Israel's self-styled "security zone" where hundreds of Israeli soldiers and undercover agents were left behind after the Jewish state formally announced it had withdrawn its troops from Lebanon in June.

Three commandos were also killed and two other Israeli soldiers wounded in the overnight fighting, which the Israeli army described as the biggest clash in South Lebanon since Israel's withdrawal announcement in June, according to reports reaching here.

Israeli sources quoted by Reuters and the Associated Press said the clash took place near the village of Majdel Sijim, seven kilometres from the Israeli border.

It was the first official announcement of Israeli fatalities in Lebanon in three-and-a-half months. Witnesses in Lebanon told the AP at least three Israelis were killed in a car-bomb attack in the south Lebanese village of Armon five days ago, but Israel denied the report and said two soldiers were wounded in the incident.

Earlier Monday, Reuters quoted security sources in the southern port of Sidon as saying an explosion went off near Israeli armoured vehicles patrolling South Lebanon just north of the Israeli border.

The latest, near Deir Mimas village two kilometres from the border, damaged one vehicle, the sources said. There was no word on casualties, but sirens were heard as ambulances rushed to the scene. Israeli troops sealed off and searched the area.

Monday's Israeli deaths brought Israel's officially announced figure of death toll in Lebanon to 636 killed since it invaded Lebanon in June 1982.

Four suicide car bombers have attacked Israeli and SLA troops in the "security zone".



Fully armed Israeli soldiers patrol through the vegetable market of Old Jerusalem on Monday (AP wirephoto)

## Israelis continue arbitrary actions; U.S. hopes against expulsions, detention

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities, backed with sweeping powers to arrest and detain without trial or deport Palestinian resistance activists, Monday continued to impose arbitrary measures against the inhabitants of the occupied West Bank and Gaza. In Washington, the U.S. said it hoped Israel would not carry out expulsions and arbitrary detention of Palestinians.

Military sources quoted by the AP said the Israeli army imposed a curfew on the Palestinian refugee camp of Ein Beit Hilmeh, where about 3,500 Palestinians live on the northwestern outskirts of the city of Nablus, after several Israeli policemen were injured by a firebomb thrown from the camp.

The sources said the firebomb, thrown at a passing Israeli patrol vehicle, ignited and one Israeli policeman suffered moderate-degree injuries. Several other suffered slight injuries, the sources told the AP.

In another West Bank attack Sunday night, stones were thrown from the refugee camp of Jalazoun

near Ramallah at a bus carrying armed Jewish settlers, Israel Radio said. It said a window of the bus was smashed and the bus driver opened fire to disperse the stone-throwers.

The new resistance activities coincided with a report from the settlement of Mitzpe Jericho that the Jewish extremist Kach movement of Rabbi Meir Kahane was giving paramilitary training to Jewish teenagers. One of the trainees told Reuters they were also receiving weapons training but it was immediately denied by one of the trainers.

On Monday Israel reinstated its policy of expulsion and detention without trial in the occupied territories.

During a five-hour meeting, the government decided to expel Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza who are regarded as "security risks" or to put them under "administrative detention".

Jordanian Information Minister Mohammad Khatib, said the Israeli decision to reinstitute deportations Sunday violated international law and human rights.

"We consider this is a part of Israel's long, long policy to leave the land empty of (Arab) citizens," he said in Amman.

In Washington, the Reagan administration said Monday it hoped Israel would not carry out its reinstated policy of expulsions and detention of Palestinians. "We regret the cabinet's decision and hope that these measures will not be implemented," State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said.

He said that while Washington deplored the violence, "we consider such measures as likely to foster further tensions."

On Thursday, the Al Shaab Arabic-language daily, which supports the Palestine Liberation Organisation, was closed for violating military censorship in a move the Israeli cabinet described as an effort to "suppress incitement".

On Friday, Al Najah University in Nablus, with 3,500 Palestinian students, was ordered closed for two months following what military authorities said was the distribution of anti-Israel literature.

## U.S. offers to join Soviet moratorium on testing

WASHINGTON (R) — President Ronald Reagan Monday offered to join the Soviet Union in halting all underground nuclear tests after the United States has completed a current series of nuclear weapons explosions.

Speaking at an informal news conference in the White House Oval Office, Mr. Reagan said the Soviet Union could afford to begin a five-month moratorium on nuclear testing from Tuesday because it had completed important weapons tests of its own.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last week announced the Kremlin's unilateral moratorium from Tuesday — the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic attack on Hiroshima — until the end of the year, and Mr. Reagan on the same day offered to permit a Soviet team to witness an American underground explosion at the U.S. test site in Nevada.

"After that limited moratorium, if they want to make it a permanent moratorium... we are willing to do that, when we have completed our testing and they are not doing any more," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan said the Soviet Union was able to declare a five-month moratorium because it was ahead in the development and modernisation of nuclear weapons.

He said they had just finished a series of nuclear tests "and they have nothing more to do."

Asked when the United States would complete essential testing, he said he did not know.

"We are still talking about a Midgetman (a small, mobile medium-range nuclear missile) to match their 24 or 25 (SS-24 and SS-25) missiles," he said.

The United States would not be able to catch up if it agreed to a moratorium now, he said.

Mr. Reagan renewed his invitation to the Soviet Union to send a team to witness American nuclear testing. He said the team could watch "all our tests," although last week the White House said the invitation involved one test.

Reagan reveals removed 'pimple' was cancerous

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan said Monday a small growth removed from his nose last week was diagnosed as a carcinoma, a common form of skin cancer, and he would be required to stay out of the sun in the future.

"This is the commonest, the least dangerous (form of cancer)," said Mr. Reagan, who underwent colon cancer surgery on July 13. He described the growth on his nose, which was removed last Tuesday, as a "pimple".

He told reporters he would require no further examination or treatment, but doctors had told him to stay out of the sun.

Mr. Reagan, who answered questions from reporters for the first time since the July 13 surgery, said the skin cancer results from overexposure to the sun.

Mr. Reagan said the problem will require no further treatment or examination.

The president said his overall health is "very good."

As for the cancer surgery, he said, "I'm amazed myself when I look at the length of my incision... that I feel as good as I do."

Mr. Reagan said his nose problem started out with a simple pimple that he picked at from time to time. He said it was aggravated by the tape holding a tube that surgeons inserted through his nose to draw off gases and digestive juices while he recuperated from the surgery.

After disclosing the removal of the nose skin sample last week, the White House refused to answer any more questions on the subject.

During the brief question-and-answer session in the White House Oval Office Monday, Mr. Reagan apologised if it appeared the White House had not given all the details about the nose growth.

"We thought we were telling you the truth," he said.

Mr. Reagan said he found out for the first time this past weekend while at the presidential retreat in Camp David, Maryland, that the skin sample had been examined and found to be cancerous.

## Whitehead, Mubarak discuss peace efforts

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (Agencies) — Newly-appointed U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead had talks Monday with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on the Middle East and other issues.

Mr. Whitehead, on a Middle East familiarisation tour, told reporters after the hour-long meeting: "We had a very interesting, wide-ranging discussion in which we talked of a number of problems of common interest to our two countries."

He also said his talks in Amman on Sunday with King Hussein covered Wednesday's Arab summit in Morocco which might discuss the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to work jointly for Middle East peace.

Both Jordan and the PLO have said they were not keen on submit the accord for discussion during the Casablanca summit, as called for by King Hassan II of Morocco. However, they have also indicated that they will not sidestep or avoid any questions on the accord raised by any Arab leader attending the summit.

"We were looking forward to hearing more about the Arab summit and the continuation of King Hussein's initiative in the peace process," Mr. Whitehead said Monday.

The envoy, who later met Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid, leaves for Israel Tuesday and will also visit Saudi Arabia and Morocco.

While in Amman, Mr. Whitehead also held talks with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri on a planned meeting between U.S. officials and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation prior to broader peace talks as called for in the Feb. 11 accord.

After his one-hour meeting with Mr. Ali, Mr. Whitehead said he hoped the dialogue between the U.S. and the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation would start soon.

"There is no date fixed yet, but we hope it will be in the near future," he told reporters.

Pilot of crashed Delta plane was 'ordered to abort landing'

DALLAS (Agencies) — The pilot of a Delta Air Lines plane was ordered not to land at Dallas-Fort Worth airport on Friday moments before it crashed in a rainstorm, killing 132 people, according to the chief U.S. government investigator.

Patrick Bursley of the National Transportation Safety Board told reporters Sunday the order was audible on the Lockheed TriStar's flight recorder but there was no record of acknowledgement from the pilot.

He said the "go around" order was transmitted to the pilot by a veteran ground controller who thought the plane was too low and going too fast. He also quoted the controller as saying he saw flames on the jet's left side before it crashed.

The controller, who was not named, also told investigators he feared a small jet that landed just before the accident might interfere with the Delta landing.

Mr. Bursley said: "He (the controller) had seen the jet emerge from the rain and was concerned that it was only 50 to 100 feet (15 to 30 metres) above the ground and gave the command 'Delta, go around'."

The plane, Flight 191 from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Los Angeles, crashed short of the runway. Authorities said 131 passengers and crew were killed and 31 survived. Another man was killed when the jet struck his car on a nearby road.

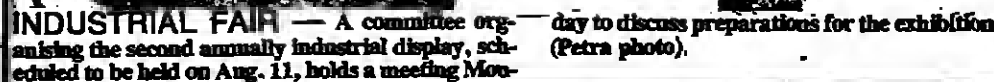
Investigators also found the jetliner was overtaking a Lear jet landing ahead of it and had been ordered to reduce airspeed, Mr. Bursley said. The examining team leader said the plane had an airspeed of 172 mph (275 kmh), which according to Mr. Bursley was slightly slower than it normally would be.

Delta Spokesman Bill Jackson in Atlanta said the airline would have no immediate comment on the report. He said he did not know if two or three seconds was enough time for the aircraft to respond to the controls.



**By Hamza Hendawi**  
*Reiter*

Egypt, reliant on waters stored by the Soviet-built Aswan High Dam, is hosting a meeting of six Nile basin states to discuss use of the rivers on Aug. 7 and 8.



The visit was not related to reported government efforts to improve its anti-apartheid profile, said the official who demanded anonymity. There was no final date for the visit, he said.

**AMMAN (Petra) —** The Association of Arab Universities (AAU) has appealed to international organisations to fulfil their purpose and to reject arbitrary measures and practices against Arab educational institutions in the occupied Arab territories.

AAU Secretary General Mohammad Dughaim voiced Arab universities' concern over the situation in the Arab educational centres; in two cables he sent to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

He said that Israeli authorities have closed down Al Najjaa University in Nablus for two months and expelled 34 members of the staff at Gaza Islamic University without any legal justification.

These measures, he said, are merely intended to deny Arab inhabitants higher education.

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO political department, told Jordan and the PLO have said they were not keen to submit the accord for debate at the summit but would not sidestep any questions raised at the conference.

In the letter Agca said he hoped the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) could convince Italy and Turkey to seek a political solution to his case, and that the

The Interior Committee of the Knesset, or parliament, issued an interim report last week appealing to the government to voluntarily relinquish the project to another site in Israel. "At this point it would be too expensive for us. Millions of dollars have been invested so far,"

The sources, who are familiar with the investigation, said the committee concluded that Abu Abed Al Battat, a ranking military

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15:15	Instrumentals	12:30 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline
15:30	Old Favorites	20:30 Magazine Show 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline
15:45	Science Report	21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline
15:55	Pop Session	22:30 Special English News & Features 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline
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Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m.	21:14	Tahiti

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22:15	.....	Coke	(RU)	U.S. dollar	.....	387/	389.5
23:00	.....	Bangkok	(R)	W. German mark	.....	137.1/	138.2

Grape (without leaves) .....	350/300	Tomatoes .....	80/40
Grapes .....	200/160	Vine leaves .....	500/400
Lemon (green) .....	270/230	Water Melon .....	130/80

<i>Upper/lower price in fte per kg</i>	
Apple (local)	220 / 180
Apple (American)	360 / 280
Banana	300 / 260
Banana (Malabar)	220 / 220
Beau	220 / 180
Cabbage	150 / 100
Carrot	190 / 160
Cauliflower	150 / 120
Cauliflower (large)	260 / 220
Cauliflower (small)	80 / 50
Eggplant (large)	140 / 100
Eggplant (small)	400 / 300
Figs (green)	250 / 200
Garlic (white/leaves)	200 / 160
Grapes	270 / 230
Lemon (yellow)	370 / 300
Mallow	100 / 70
Marrow (large)	120 / 90
Marrow (small)	200 / 160
Onion (dry)	130 / 100
Okra	240 / 200
Parsley	100 / 100
Peas	260 / 220
Peas (American)	450 / 350
Pepper (sweet)	160 / 120
Pepper (hot)	200 / 160
Potatoes	250 / 200
Rutabaga	80 / 50
Sweet Melon	120 / 80
Tomatoes	80 / 40
Vine leaves	300 / 400
Water Melon	130 / 60



## W.Germany offers equipment, specialists for geology studies

AMMAN (Petra) — West Germany is to supply Jordan with equipment worth JD 148,000 and two specialists to work for 14 months to help the country carry out geological engineering studies for cities, public installations and buildings, in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman Monday.

Under the agreement, the West German government will also offer training to Jordanian engineers in West Germany for a period of six weeks.

The German equipment includes a rig and excavators to extract samples for examination, two minibus vehicles, a mobile field laboratory and other equipment required for soil testing. The National Resources Authority (NRA) will supply a team of Jordanian engineers, specialists and technicians to handle the equipment.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib and West German Ambassador to Jordan Herwig Bartels.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Crown Prince to chair engineering talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar to review recommendations of special workshops held in Amman in May and June to discuss engineering industries in Jordan will be held at the University of Jordan Tuesday under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The participants are expected to discuss recommendations and resolutions about mechanical, chemical, electrical and civil engineering in Jordan.

### Nuseibeh receives Hebron delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh Monday received a delegation representing citizens from Hebron governorate. At the meeting the delegation emphasised their full support for initiatives and peace endeavours exerted by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

### Keilani returns from visit to Britain

AMMAN (J.T.) — Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) President Mohammad Saleh Keilani returned to Amman Monday after an official visit to Britain where he held talks with senior British officials on bilateral technical relations, services and training programmes for Jordanian staff. Mr. Keilani's one-week visit discussed bilateral cooperation between the WAJ and British authorities concerned with water supply and sewerage.

### Turkish aviation board commends Alia

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has been named by the Turkish Civil Aviation Authority as one among the best five world airlines serving passengers from and to Turkey. This special commendation went to Alia in view of the airline's excellent services, punctuality and efficiency, and because of the large number of passengers travelling on board Alia planes.

### BBC researcher arrives in Amman

LONDON (LPS) — Poet-man of letters and broadcaster Said Elissa has arrived in Jordan on a special material gathering assignment for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Arabic Service. Mr. Elissa, who spent more than two decades with the Arabic Service, is visiting Amman and Damascus to get in touch with authors, poets and short story writers with a view to obtaining literary contributions for broadcasting to the Arabic Service.



Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan Monday visits Al Hariri Centre for the Mentally Handicapped during a tour of social centres and labour institutes (Petra photo)

## Haj Hassan tours social, labour centres

AMMAN (Petra) — The establishment of a national fund for social care is under consideration.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan told the board of directors of Nazek Al Hariri Centre for the Mentally Handicapped during a visit to the centre Monday, Mr. Al Haj Hassan said that the fund would be financed by the government and through donations.

The Nazik Al Hariri centre was the first stop on the minister's tour of voluntary organisations, social development centres and labour institutes in Amman, Zarqa and

Yajoz.

The Nazik Al Hariri centre, which cost JF 1.7 million, was donated by the wife of the Lebanese-born Saudi businessman Rafiq Al Hariri.

The minister also visited the Labour Education Institute in Zarqa and was briefed by the director of the institute on its functions and activities. The minister promised the director of the institute that he would call for a meeting of labourers, employers and the government to devise a plan for improving labour education in the country.

Zarqa District Governor Moh-

ammad Al Debi briefed the minister on the district's needs for manpower and social services. Mr. Debi pointed out many of Zarqa's social problems arise because of the large number of people and a lack of social services.

At Osama Ibn Zaid Centre for juvenile care, Mr. Al Haj Hassan was briefed by the centre's director, Mr. Jihad Al Majali on the centre's activities. He explained that the main reasons for juvenile delinquency are due to broken families, bad company and a lack of supervision or discipline.

## Building collapses killing one labourer

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The collapse of a building Monday resulted in the death of one man and injuries to two others who were working to demolish part of the basement and first floor of a three-storey building.

The deceased, Hassan Mahmoud Al Masni, 25 years, was transferred to the University Hospital while Khaled Salim Mohamoud, 24, and Mohammad Ala'a Al Deen Abu Taleb, 18, were rushed to the Liberation Army Hospital for treatment. Director of Jabal Al Hussein district police Major Adnan Sha-

maileh told the Jordan Times.

Maj. Shamaleh said that preliminary medical reports indicate that the two casualties are in a "stable condition" and doctors said that Abu Taleb sustained minor bruises and a leg fracture.

Speaking about the reason behind the mishap, Maj. Shamaleh said it was probably due to the basement's state of disrepair which meant that it could not support the load of the building. The basement dates back to 1949, Maj. Shamaleh added.

Neighbours and eyewitnesses said the owner of the building, which is located in Jabal Hussein, was ordered by Amman Municipality to demolish part of his

house for violating the building code in Amman.

Part of the building had protruded on to the pavement of the street and it had to be levelled in order that it was in line with neighbouring buildings.

Whilst the workers began to demolish the building, a retailer who owned a store in the building refused to evacuate his shop and filed a suit against the owner of the building. However, the store was completely destroyed due to the collapse.

A source at the municipality told the Jordan Times that the reason behind the collapse has yet to be determined by a special panel which will investigate the issue.

## Majali outlines new basis to improve public security

PSD director calls on citizens to play a more active role

AMMAN (Petra) — Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, the director of the Public Security Department (PSD), Monday said that a new philosophy in security has emerged which calls for reassessing the roles of the public and policemen.

Lt. Gen. Majali said the new philosophy requires members of the public to play a more active role in security while reinforcing the police role as a link between the public and the government.

The PSD director made these remarks during a lecture he gave at the World Affairs Council Monday.

He said that ordinary citizens have a certain responsibility to participate in government efforts to ensure society's security.

Lt.-Gen. Majali said: "Policemen are the means of communication between the government, as a representative of authority and law, on the one hand and the peoples' rights and ambitions on the other."

He said that it had become the

duty of policemen to convey to the government public opinion, citizens' needs and thoughts to enable the government to improve services, to re-arrange priorities and to remedy all shortcomings.

He said that policemen are already contributing to the government drafting of new orders and regulations through information gathered by various police departments.

Lt.-Gen. Majali said that the new philosophy in public security conforms with new ideologies prompted by a number of factors including a development in the concept of crime and punishment, a development in the public relations concept and new ideas on the role of the police.

The PSD director said that the police force, however, will continue to carry out its traditional duties which are based on enforcing the law and ensuring the preservation of public rights. He also said that the police's new role as a link between people and the executive authority should not impede or infringe on the role of other institutes.

Lt.-Gen. Majali said that his department, by adopting this new policy, would work on improving the standard of police services by improving the quality of personnel and by amending applicable rules and regulations. He added that according to the new policy, the police would become more active in the social, educational, humanitarian and information fields.

Lt.-Gen. Majali concluded by saying that it is only through this new policy that a modern police force can be developed.

The lecture was attended by a number of officials and World Affairs Council members.

## Lawzi briefs U.S. Congress team on Feb. 11 accord, Israeli malpractices

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Monday said that the significance of the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement is that it is based on United Nations resolutions, international legitimacy and human rights. He also said

that peace could be achieved through an international peace conference with the participation of all Arab and international parties concerned with the Palestinian issue, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Earlier Monday the delegation paid a visit to the University of Jordan where they met with the university's acting president Mahmoud Al Samrah. Dr. Samrah briefed the delegation on the university's programmes and scientific research.

Dr. Samrah also made reference to the strong relations between the university and educational institutions in America, including cooperation and coordination in academic and scientific research fields.

The delegation, comprising a number of U.S. Congress officials, arrived here Sunday on a week-long visit to Jordan upon an invitation from the World Affairs Council.

## Water, energy committees discuss 5-year plan

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour Monday stressed the importance of assessing projects and their specifications according to predetermined priorities. The minister also called the executives of projects to take into consideration the production cost and the possibility of creating new job opportunities in order to utilise Jordanian expertise and manpower.

Speaking at a meeting for the committee for water supply affairs and the energy and mineral resources committee at the Ministry of Planning, Dr. Nsour reviewed possible revenues and financial support for the coming five-year development plan including grants, loans, export revenues and expatriates' remittances.

The aim of the meeting was to review strategic long-term policies for both, water supply and energy in terms of specialties, obstacles, organisational measures and projects which could be included in the next five-year development plan for 1986-1990.

At the meeting, it was decided that the two committees will meet on Saturdays and Tuesdays every week to start preparing projects to be included in the development plan.

Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) President Munther Haddadin was appointed president of the Water Supply Committee and Natural Resources Authority Secretary General Yusef Al Nimri was appointed as president of the Energy and Mineral Resources Committee.

The two committees also agreed to form two sub-committees which will be entrusted with studying various problems and drawing up long-term goals.

## Tarawneh concludes tour of southern civil defence centres

AMMAN (Petra) — Civil Defence Department Director Lieutenant General Khaled Tarawneh has concluded an inspection tour of first aid and emergency centres and civil defence posts in the southern regions of Jordan.

During his three-day tour Lt.-Gen. Tarawneh visited Bir Matkhous, Ghirandal and Ghor regions near Karak as well as emergency centres at Jueira and Aqaba where he met with officials

and civil defence staff in charge of these centres. He also met with Aqaba District Governor Khalil Khreisat and Mr. Mardi Jaramena, the director of the Jordanian Ports Corporation, to discuss civil defence issues.

A spokesman for the Civil Defence Department in Amman said that another emergency aid first aid centre, to be called the Rahmah Centre, will be opened in southern Jordan.

## University suggests formation of joint information committee

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan Monday suggested the formation of joint committee between the university and the Ministry of Information. The joint committee would be entrusted with drawing up a comprehensive scheme to present educational programmes through various information media.

The university has nominated representatives for this proposed committee. The nominees are Jean of the Faculty of Science Mohammad Hamdan, Dean of the

Faculty of Economy and Administrative Sciences Fawzi Gharaibeh, Public Relations Director Walid Moura and Mr. Abdullah Hindawi, the director of cultural relations.

The committee would be formed to study types of cooperation projects between the university and the Ministry of Information. It will also outline general frameworks and projects which could utilise documentaries by university lecturers in various scientific and humanitarian fields.

## Judge describes bouncing cheques problem as a 'social crisis'

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The number of cases involving dishonoured cheques is growing and has reached alarming proportions in Jordan and the government should seek immediate measures to plug legal loopholes to curb the problem, a senior Jordanian judge has said.

"The majority of cases in local courts are bouncing cheques, which are cheques returned by a bank for insufficient funds in a customer's account," Mr. Mohammad Dia'eddine Zaitar told the Jordan Times.

He added that the number of bouncing cheque law suits filed in local courts has exceeded the number of traffic violations submitted to police departments.

"This major problem has created a burden on both the judiciary and the public throughout the Kingdom," the judge said, "as these cheques are considered to be a criminal act and have had bad effects on the public's confidence regarding the circulation, endorsement and transfer of cheques."

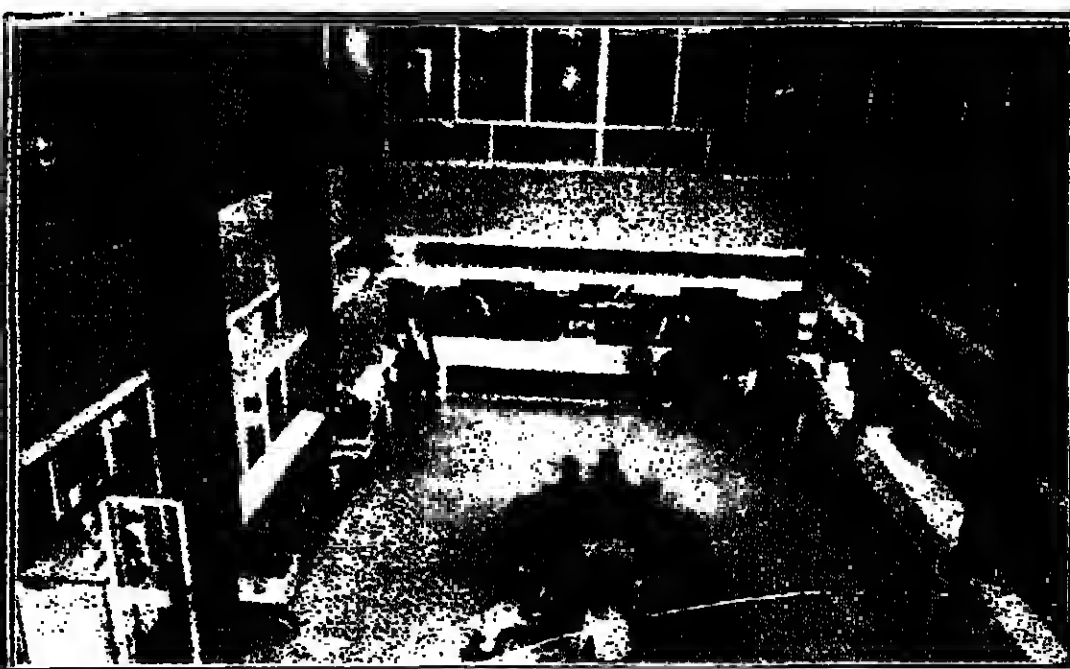
Unfortunately, local merchants, citizens and contractors have challenged the role of cheques from being a form of immediate payment into long term "promissory notes" to guarantee their creditors that they (debtors) are going to return their borrowed money later, he said.

Mr. Zaitar pointed out that what worsens this phenomenon is that creditors themselves are totally convinced that receiving post-dated cheques and bills, rather than not selling anything, secures their rights in case the debtors fail to return the money on time. These cheques could be used as a proof in the court by the creditor against the debtor, Mr. Zaitar continued.

### 'Gaps in the law'

The legal articles in the law related to the matter of bouncing cheques are inadequate as there are "a lot of gaps in the law and its application" which are used by frauds to escape lawsuits, he said. The judge called for implementing stricter amendments to the Jordanian penal code section number 421, in order to secure creditor's rights and to create more credibility in the legal actions of courts.

Article number 421 states that any person who signs a cheque without sufficient balance in a bank account, or anyone who withdraws his deposits after he signs a



"Banks should conduct more inquiries before they open accounts or extend credit facilities."

due cheque or orders his bank to withhold payment after he has signed a cheque is prosecuted by law and punished accordingly as he is considered to have signed the worthless cheque with "evil intent". The legal punishment is imprisonment from one year to two years and a fine of between JD 200 and JD 500.

The court evaluates all bouncing cheque cases and considers the financial situation of the defendant, his banking facilities, current credit balances and other socio-economic aspects before the court declares its final sentence, the judge added.

Sentences could be commuted to not less than JD 10 fine and not less than one month imprisonment, after the court has examined all aspects of the case, he said.

Another civil law governing the issue of cheques is the Jordanian Trade Law number 12 for the year 1966 which defines the process of endorsing cheques, their payment and validity. The law states the relation between the cheque bearer, the beneficiary and the bank and tackles the issue of cheques from a civilian point of view and not from a legal aspect, Mr. Zaitar commented.

The problem of bouncing cheques has created agonies for tens of thousands of people in the last three years and the whole problem should be reviewed taking into consideration the socio-economic and political situation of the country, he added.

### Reasons behind the increase

Citing reasons which have aggravated the issue of worthless cheques the judge noted that the lack of liquidity in the local market, due to global recession, was a major factor which led to the problem of bouncing cheques. The available liquidity was transferred by its holders into fixed assets, such as the purchase of houses and cars, and Jordan's economy changed from being investment-oriented into being consumption-oriented, he continued.

Other factors which worsened the occurrence of bouncing cheques were cited by Mr. Zaitar as the political situation in the area, the credit facilities offered by banks two years ago, lack of control over local banks by the Central Bank, the widespread use of cheque books which were obtained from bookshops and a lack of supervision by the concerned authorities. He added that the Iraq-Iran war and the Lebanese war have also negatively affected the country's economy.

He noted that the banks expanded credit facilities to sometimes unworthy clients and that due to the heavy competition in the banking sector "a person only had to pay JD 10 to have an account open for him and to be supplied with a cheque book".

Mr. Zaitar denounced the lack of investigations and inquiries that the banks should be conducting before opening accounts or extending credit facilities.

He stressed that the central bank should impose stricter control over the local banks as it does not control the process of opening new credit accounts, especially those accounts which were opened by "phantom" local businessmen and industrialists", Mr. Zaitar said.

### Bookshop cheques

He emphasised that legal restrictions should be enforced on the sale of bookshop-cheques, which are similar in structure to regular cheque-books, but the form does not contain any legal banking standards. Usually, the debtor would fill in all payment instructions on bookshop-cheques upon which the bank would honour the cheque. Now, banks have stopped approving these cheques, Mr. Zaitar explained.

The local media has not played its role in informing people and raising their awareness concerning the circulation of cheques and the legislation in relation to bouncing cheques, he commented.

After the rising number of fraud cases, the General Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Trade requested the establishment of specialised cheque courts, at the Ministry of Trade and Industry which could assist in solving the bouncing cheques problem. According to Mr. Zaitar this is a "brilliant idea and would help to solve the problem."

Mr. Zaitar called on the Company's Comptroller at the Ministry of Trade and Industry and on the certified auditors to carry out

their responsibilities "more seriously."

### Bogus companies

"A lot of companies are bankrupt or non-existent and they depend on the use of worthless cheques, therefore, the Companies' Comptroller and the certified auditors should present trustworthy judgments and evaluations concerning all established companies and industries", he said.

In response to a question on the highest amounts of money involved in cases of floating cheques in the court, Mr. Zaitar said that the highest was in Kuwaiti dinars and the amount was JD 3,000,000. Another case was JD 400,000.

He said that a prominent Jordanian money changer bought gold worth KD 3,000,000, by using a floating cheque which he issued under his account in a bank in New York. The funds were disbursed due to the high creditworthiness of the money changer but it was discovered later that there was insufficient amount in the account, but it was too late as the money changer had put the gold in a bank in Switzerland. The money changer who later returned to Amman was chased by the international police, but they could do nothing as what happened was the fault of those who disbursed the money for him and the bank in New York who had extended facilities to the money changer.

Another fraud involved the general manager of a local bank and a Jordanian car dealer. The bank's general manager, in a secret agreement with the car dealer, offered him banking facilities upon which he drew JD 400,000 from the bank, but due to misunderstandings that occurred later the bank filed a law suit against him. The court could not take any legal measures as the money was drawn with the general manager's total consent and help, and only JD 12,000 were returned out of JD 400,000.

Certainly, the judge believes that a lot of measures could be enforced to put an end to bouncing cheques provided "all concerned parties exert genuine efforts".

He believes that basic solution will not doubt remain in the "hands of law", as if there were no legal sentences, chaos would ensue. Imprisonment preserves society's rights but if all parties lend a helping hand to solve the problem, a lot more could be achieved to solve this social crisis. Mr. Zaitar concluded.

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# Jordan Times

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## Live aid for Palestine?

THE FACT that 16 hours of non-stop pop music has raised \$25m for the relief of famine in Africa has set off a spate of non-stop fundraising which shows no signs of drying up. It is said to prove all sorts of things — that the much criticised young are not only better intentioned than the old governments but also more efficient; that so far from simply wanting to stave themselves into oblivion their real wish is to help the world's poor; that the much criticised young are not only better intentioned than the old governments but also more efficient; that so far from simply wanting to stave themselves into oblivion their real wish is to help the world's poor; that the much criticised young are not only better intentioned than the old governments but also more efficient; that so far from simply wanting to stave themselves into oblivion their real wish is to help the world's poor.

All this may or may not be true. What does appear to be certain is that there is in almost every country a large reservoir of cash generosity which from time to time finds its emotional outlet. (The American school and Rastafarian 15th Street dancers are earlier examples of its outlet in Britain). But famine and pestilence are only two of the four horsemen of the Apocalypse, and if we could pay for war and conquest to gallop off in the opposite direction we should be only too happy to do so.

An Arab leader once called on J.F. Kennedy (when he was senator for Massachusetts) who asked him how much it would cost to settle the Palestinian problem. The Arab leader was indignant. This was a question of rights, he said, not of commercial bargaining. Yet if a quarter of a century ago American politicians and public could have had foreknowledge of the price they and others would have to pay for leaving this problem unsolved they would probably have been prepared to make a more realistic costing of where their interests lay. And the rest of the world, including the Palestinians, would have been duly grateful.

Unfortunately violent shocks are usually needed to persuade public and politicians to act. Suitable shocks used most often to be provided by wars or revolutions. They are provided by television cameras. But whereas wars and revolutions have a permanently upsetting effect on the lives of all those caught up in them, the impact of the television screen is short-lived. Three years ago Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the bombardment by land, sea and air of Beirut with the consequent killing and maiming of thousands of men, women and children, had an impact comparable to that of this year's pictures of the African famine. The destruction was so evident and so appalling that it even prompted President Reagan to tell Begin to stop.

Now those impressions have been superseded by pictures of a hijacked TWA jetplane and its passengers. Beirut is no longer the city where the innocent Arab who suffers and dies, but a city from which innocent Americans have had to be rescued, and therefore a city which must be boycotted by all decent-minded people. Relations between Israel and America, on the other hand, have become "closer than ever" (Shanley).

For the people of Lebanon caught in the war, including Palestinians in this country, the story is different. Their suffering is not transient. It is a daily reality that whereas everyone involved in dealing with the African emergency — contributors, voluntary agencies, governments — agrees that long-term solutions to ensure that the same tragedy does not happen again are as important as immediate relief, in the Middle East, where the situation is just as perilous and the need for long-term solutions just as great, the search is for reasons for inaction rather than action. The leading and President Reagan's speech provide suitable excuses; Mr. Richard Murphy's mission to enter into a dialogue with Jordanians and Palestinians can be postponed; King Hussein's initiative stalled. So the goes by until we get into the doldrums home-dock period of the presidency when, as everyone knows, nothing can be done. If similar excuses were found for forgetting about the African famine, there would be an outcry, but Palestine and Lebanon have existed so long they can wait a bit longer. This latest far delay is as well with Israeli foot-dragging. Parts of Lebanon go on being severely occupied; the West Bank goes on being illegally colonised. A writer in the London weekly, New Statesman, reports that when the car wheel clamp was introduced in Tel Aviv African people managed to dismantle it on the first day. This was cited as an example of the city's "energy and urbanity". It might also be taken as characterising Israel's attitude towards international attempts to get it to obey the rules — Middle East International, London.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Israel's new repression

THE ISRAELI cabinet has endorsed regulations for administrative detention of Arab citizens and deportation of Palestinians as well as enlarging prisons to accommodate more Arab inhabitants. The cabinet justified the new measure as a security precaution against acts by Arab resistance. These measures followed the order for the closure of the Hospice Hospital and Al Najah University in the occupied West Bank and the dismissal of Arab staff members employed by the Gaza University.

Israel's repressive measures come in the wake of an inhuman and arbitrary action taken against Nablus following the killing there of a Zionist settler. This attitude on the part of the Israeli government bears an indication that the Zionists are in the process of escalating their repression and determined to evict as many Arab citizens as possible to ensure a perpetuation of occupation. All these measures, are of course in violation of international laws and principles and the Geneva Convention on the treatment of occupied territories' residents. But these measures also expose clearly the real intention of the Zionists and call for a speedy action by the Arab countries to counter the conspiracies. These measures should prompt Arab countries to take quick action and abort the Zionist moves, and they can do that by first enhancing the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli rule. They can then mobilise their efforts diplomatically and militarily to confront the common enemy.

### Al Dustour: Issues of common concern

NOW THAT the summit meeting is about to convene in Casablanca, we feel Arab leaders should transcend their differences and forget about their disputes so that their discussions can be useful and their endeavours achieve success. We feel that these leaders should discuss issues of common concern and should find means of stopping deterioration in inter-Arab relations with the aim of re-building Arab solidarity.

The whole Arab nation is threatened with danger by the Iranian aggression and the Israeli occupation and should find means of fending off this danger through adhering to the Arab League accords.

It is true that the Arab leaders can introduce amendment to these accords and can amend old rules, but the essence of Arab solidarity is embodied in the Arab League Charter and every possible effort should be made to maintain it.

It is in the spirit of solidarity that Arab leaders are taking part in this summit and we are sure they will be doing their best to safeguard the Arab League's principles.

# What a ride we've had in 1985

By Rami G. Khouri

THE YEAR 1985 has largely lived up to its billing by many Mideast specialists as the year to determine if the region moved towards a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, or towards a protracted stalemate and an accelerated cycle of extremism and warfare. What is so rare — almost titillating for those who have been raised on a diet of Middle Eastern politics — is that virtually all the political loci that intertwine around the core Palestinian-Zionist confrontation are in a state of ferment and possible change these days. The outcome of diplomatic dynamics now underway in the Middle East, Washington and Moscow should not only clarify the Arab-Israeli picture, but also determine the ideological colouring of both Arabs and Israelis for years to come.

The focal point around which events unfold weekly is the six-month-old push by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to resuscitate Arab-Israeli peace-making. The Jordan-PLO accord of February 11 calls for Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 June War, and Palestinian self-determination within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, to be negotiated under the aegis of an international conference.

This goes a long way in meeting Palestinian demands for a fully independent state, and brings the Jordan-PLO position closer to the September 1982 Reagan initiative, which called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan.

The Reagan position and the Jordan-PLO accord use different words to describe possible future political realities on the ground (not in people's dreams) that are largely in accordance with each other. We talk of a full Israeli withdrawal, and Palestinian self-determination leading to a state which would confederate with Jordan, or put other way, of Palestinian self-determination within the context of a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation. The Reagan position is that Israel cannot permanently control or annex the West Bank and Gaza (ie, it has to withdraw), and the Palestinians, whose problem is more than a refugee problem (honest, that's what he said) should exercise self-rule in association with Jordan. Choose your terminology. The end result is very close, though not completely identical.

A possible milestone along the road to a convergent American/Arab diplomatic position may be a dialogue soon between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Both sides see such talks as a prelude to Arab-Israeli negotiations, though we insist on making peace under the aegis of an international peace conference attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council, including the Soviet Union, which Israel and the United States have opposed.

The Jordan-PLO initiative and Arab parties opposed to it have sparked an inter-Arab ideological tug-of-war that may now effect American-Israeli, Israeli-Soviet, American-Soviet, Soviet-Arab and inter-Arab dynamics. The emergency Arab summit called by King Hassan II of Morocco for August 7 is the immediate cutting edge for inter-Arab disputes, with the Jordan-

PLO-Saudi Arabia-Iraq-and-a-few-others alignment welcoming the summit, and the Syrian-led camp opposing it. The summit represents a significant turning point in inter-Arab politics, for a majority of Arab states has finally said it is unwilling to indefinitely suspend the long-delayed summit because of a Syrian veto.

The PLO and Jordan had shown the way in this respect when they signalled their defiance of Syria's recent attempt to dominate Palestinian and inter-Arab politics, by convening the Palestine National Council meeting in Amman last November, and following it up with the Jordan-PLO accord of February 11.

Should the Arab summit bless the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative by deeming it to be in compliance with the pan-Arab peace terms agreed upon at the last Arab summit at Fez in September 1982, Syria would have been dealt a powerful blow. Jordan and the PLO would intensify their diplomatic drive to negotiate a just settlement of the Palestinian problem expecting that American and Israeli concessions would "prod" Syria and the Soviet Union to join the peace effort. But if the Casablanca summit, as I think is likely, more neatly delineates the two ideological camps within the Arab World, this would seem in the short run only to exacerbate the goal of holding an international conference to negotiate a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, with Soviet and Syrian participation. Enter the Soviets.

The meeting in Paris on July 16 between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors to France may signal an intriguing new possibility. A restoration of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic ties, broken off by Moscow after the 1967 war, could temper both Syria's defiant attitude to current peace-making efforts, and Israeli-American objections to Soviet participation in an international peace conference.

Should Moscow determine that its interests in the Middle East are better served by being part of a just and comprehensive peace settlement, it would want to modify its position of being the main backer of a Syria that seems intent on confounding an otherwise widespread Arab desire to negotiate an Arab-Israeli settlement. Such a shift in Soviet attitudes could be spurred by the improving climate of Soviet-American ties that has spawned the scheduled November summit of the American and Soviet leaders. The Soviets and Americans have already met once specifically to discuss Middle East issues, and it is likely, in my view, that the Soviets would give ground on the Middle East to gain American concessions in some other part of the world.

Likewise, American-Israeli ties will be tested soon. The United States has stated that Israel does not have a veto over the American decision on meeting a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The Reagan administration is also on the verge of submitting to Congress a formal request to sell a package of advanced weaponry to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which Israel vehemently opposes.

Should Washington decide that its own wider Middle Eastern interests are best served by supporting its Arab friends, it will use financial and military transfers as a carrot to get peace negotiations started as soon as possible. We should not be dazzled, however, by

Washington's new willingness to respond to Arab requests. Recent history has confirmed even to the infinitely naive that any American advanced arms sales to Arab states are offset by even greater forms of security or financial aid to Israel. When the United States earlier this summer approved \$250m in financial aid to Jordan over three years, it did so on the assumption that American aid to Israel over the same three years would amount to something in the region of \$11-12 billion.

Should Washington reject Israel's objections and respond to the Jordan-PLO peace overture and Jordanian/Saudi arms requests, the Arab moderates would have won a small, rare but perhaps timely victory. This would be vital to them in their ideological struggle with the Syrian-led Arab camp that belittles attempts to engage the United States in the peace-making process. Up to now, facts have largely supported those who have said that the United States is hopelessly locked into a pro-Israel posture, and is too biased towards Israel to be taken seriously as a reliable diplomatic go-between. At this time, last year Jordan was criticising the United States for its lack of credibility as an impartial mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Today, Jordanian and American ties seem to be warming up in many fields, as Jordan spearheads the Arab drive to seek justice for the Palestinians and peace with Israel at an international conference, via a preliminary dialogue with the Americans, and after Washington has made a positive shift in its stand towards the Arabs.

Should the current Jordan-PLO initiative make progress, for example, by securing Ame-

rican acceptance of the principle of Palestinian self-determination. Arab moderation will be vindicated and bolstered. The United States would be able to look forward to a new era of close political and military relations with most of the Arab states. If the process fails, however, the ideological victors would be a peculiar blend of the conservative Islamic fundamentalists who have sought to counter the current Arab political and psychological trauma by a return to native religious values and dictates, and the Syrian-led hardliners who always disbelieved American intentions to work for a just peace between Arabs and Israelis. In the case of the rise of the latter, the Soviet Union would emerge as a more important source of political and military support for a growing list of Arab states which sought, perhaps, over-optimistically, but in good faith nevertheless, to look largely to the United States for both security and peace in this region. If such a policy can work, we should find out in the coming year or two.

If not, Israel would probably respond to a triumph of the Arab hardliners by moving further towards the rightwing militarism represented by Likud leaders such as Ariel Sharon and Yitzhak Shamir, and by more overtly anti-Arab demagogues such as Meir Kahane and Rabbah Eitan. The result would be a vicious cycle of mutually reinforcing extremism and militarism on both sides of the Arab-Israeli equation, probably portending an inevitable new war and continued instability throughout the region.

Hang on. If you liked the first part of 1985, there's much more to come.



## Suharto wants a place on the world stage

Indonesia is ending 20 years of self-imposed isolation. The country is now developing a more active foreign policy in which President Suharto seems to be seeking world statesmanship. But are there illusions of grandeur? Chris Sherwell and Kieran Cooke, recently in Jakarta, report.

WHEN INDONESIA'S President Suharto makes his first visit to East bloc countries towards the end of the year, the leader of the world's fifth largest nation will be capping a strategy to promote a more "activist" foreign policy which has deeply intrigued Western and Asian states.

The visit, which is expected to take in both Romania and Hungary, will be the undertravelling president's first official trip outside south-east Asia since he went to Europe and the U.S. in 1982. He will also go to Turkey, and address the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome.

The journey, taken with recent moves to unfreeze relations with Peking, signs of ascendancy in South-East Asia and the hosting of a gathering of non-aligned countries at Bandung in April, illustrates how Indonesia is trying to assert a position in the international arena more commensurate with its size (pop: 160 million) and more consonant with its economic development ambitions.

It also shows how the Suharto government, having been stridently anti-Communist since it came to power in the mid-1960s, is trying to redress this balance without actually "tilting" to the Soviet bloc, so enhancing its non-aligned credentials.

The main effect of the strategy is to end the 20 years or so of self-imposed isolation which came as a reaction to the previous regime of President Sukarno. A flamboyant populist, Mr. Sukarno saw himself as a champion of the "Third World"; but he became increasingly dependent on the Soviet Union, China and the East bloc for assistance.

In contrast, President Suharto, concentrating on Indonesia's economy and limiting opposition, tended to neglect foreign policy, save for contacts with immediate neighbours in the Association of South-East Asian Nations

(ASEAN), which groups Indonesia with Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei.

Mr. Suharto viewed Communist countries with the utmost suspicion, especially China, which he accused of supporting the attempted coup by the Indonesian Communist Party in 1965. So the West became a natural source of both aid and arms; but mutual defence pacts and more intimate relationships were carefully avoided and, over the years, the world seemed to forget about Indonesia.

All this is changing. The Suharto government apart from disavowing the general costs of isolation, has learned from years of hostile reaction to its 1975 invasion of the Portuguese colony of East Timor the importance of explaining domestic events to other governments in order to win their support.

Last year, with the Timor problem better contained at the U.N., Mr. Suharto assigned Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, his extrovert foreign minister, the task of re-assessing Indonesia's position in the world.

"Suharto now has Sukarnoist ambitions," says one Jakarta diplomat. "Having presided over

Indonesia's economic progress, he now wants to be considered a statesman of world stature."

As a result, Dr. Mochtar has spent more than eight of the past 12 months travelling the globe. He has reestablished Indonesia's position as a leading force in the Non-Aligned Movement through the Bandung meeting, which attracted representatives of more than 20 African and Asian countries, and has asserted Indonesia's influence in the Islamic Conference Organisation by being the country with the world's largest Muslim population.

In Asia, Dr. Mochtar has sought to promote the concept of cooperation among Pacific Rim countries and assumed a central role in Asia in trying to find a solution to the vexed Kampuchean question. Indonesia is acting as a special interlocutor for the ASEAN countries — and latterly, for the U.S. — with Vietnam.

More importantly, Indonesia has begun to speak openly of an end to the freeze it imposed in 1967 in relations with Peking. This would start with a resumption of direct trade, now carried out through Hong Kong and Singapore. The first step to this end was taken last month when Indonesian and Chinese business delegations signed an understanding.

The shift is partly a recognition of the fact that Indonesia has been losing out unnecessarily to its ASEAN partners in the increasingly lucrative China trade precisely when it most needs to expand its non-oil exports.

But the whole issue is plainly sensitive. Some officials have voiced concern at the opportunities for subversion which direct trade contact might permit. In May, the Indonesian authorities inexplicably decided to execute an Indonesian Communist party member who had been imprisoned for 17 years.

Full normalisation of relations may therefore remain far off. Indonesia says it is not insisting on an apology from Peking over its role in the abortive 1965 coup, but it does want an undertaking that Peking will not support insurrection against Jakarta.

The most intriguing aspect of Indonesia's new openness, however, is its relations with the Soviet Union and East Europe. Last year, Dr. Mochtar made the first visit to Moscow by a high-ranking Indonesian in 10 years, and other senior officials have since followed.

In turn a succession of dignitaries from Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have visited Jakarta. As signalled by President Suharto last year, trade has been a major element in such diplomatic activity as Indonesia seeks to diversify its markets; but there are other reasons.

Financial Times news feature.

## Letter from Majd Al Shams

By Scott MacLeod

WEDDINGS ARE popular in Majd Al Shams, one of only five Arab villages — four Druze and one Alawite — remaining in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. Quite apart from all the feasting and merry-making they provide rare opportunities for vocal political expression without inviting an Israeli crackdown.

When I arrived for a brief stay my host, a burly Druze named Abu Nasser, announced that we would all be going to a wedding that evening. He could not have informed me in advance, as there are no telephones in the village aside from a handful allotted to collaborators. "It is a myth that in the Golan Heights weddings are always political gatherings," a village leader told me. "If large numbers turn out, it means it is a nationalistic wedding. The young boys have a system: if more than 20 cars arrive, it is a nationalist occasion; otherwise it is the wedding of a collaborator."

It is a clanophobic existence for the Arabs of the Golan. All five villages cling to the foothills of the 9,145-foot Jebel Al Sheikh, or Mount Hermon, the mostly snow-capped peak where the borders of Syria, Lebanon and Israel meet. Most of these 15,000 mountain Arabs want nothing to do with Israel proper down the slopes in Galilee, and unlike the West Bank Palestinians who may travel to Jordan, the Golan Arabs are not allowed to pass into Syria. Majd Al Shams lies exactly on the edge of the ceasefire line, separated from the Syrian army by a small valley filled with barbed-wire fences, land mines and anti-tank ditches. Its Druze inhabitants regularly speak to relatives across the no-man's-land through powerful loudspeakers. Israeli settlers continue to colonise the broad plateau which makes up most of the Golan and where many Arab villages formerly stood. At the last count there were 28 Jewish settlements not including the largest Jewish town, Katzrin, with a population of about 3,000. The total number of settlers is about 8,000, growing by about 500 a year.

As the wedding celebrations began, there was a moment of blushing as the bride, dressed in a Western-style white gown, and the groom stood amongst the throng of well-wishers, who passed along whatever contributions they could afford, bunches of shekel notes which the maid of honour dutifully stuffed into a large handbag.

The legal formalities had already taken place, in accordance with Druze custom, so the main event of the night was singing and folk dancing, the latter consisting of a spin-and-skip routine called the *dabke* in which rows of men and women joined hands.

The village elders, men in traditional black dress sporting thick, wiry moustaches, looked on as the young people in their jeans and print dresses shouted political songs. They mourned the dead of southern Lebanon, and cursed the late pro-Israeli Christian Lebanese militia leader, Saad Haddad. One song praised the 17-year-old girl, Sana Mayhadi, who carried out a suicide bomb attack against the Israeli army in Lebanon. "We used to sing for the Shi'ite Anwal movement and Nabih Berr," one of the men told me. "But to punish them we stopped singing that one after what they did to the Palestinian camps in Beirut." The most emotional song was described to me as "the Golan Marseillaise".

The 7,000 people of Majd Al Shams clearly hope the Golan will be returned to Syria, but their sense of isolation is intensified by the recently revived prospect of peace talks aimed at ending the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It's been a long time since there was serious armed resistance in the Golan, and the Druze I talked to felt that only a Syrian attack could free the area. Officially the Druze describe themselves as being in a state of passive resistance, in the spirit of the 1982 six-month general strike which followed the Knesset's decision to annex the territory.

Golan's Arab farmers have doubled the area under cultivation, using some ingenious methods, to guard against Israeli land confiscations. All but a handful of Druze have refused Israel's efforts to impose Israeli citizenship, and those who did take Israeli passports are branded as collaborators and shunned. In other ways, however, the line the Druze have drawn for themselves barring dealings with the Israelis has become very blurred. One man, for example, told me he was a construction worker building the very Jewish settlements he believes are intended to displace him, his family and all the other Arabs of the Golan. "It is against my honour," he said. "But what can I do? There are no other opportunities to earn money."

— Middle East International, London.





# Warning about risks of psychotherapy

By Ralf Dege

NO-ONE nowadays is likely to take just any pill without first carefully checking to see whether it has side-effects.

Yet people who undergo psychotherapy often have great hopes of the treatment, and most don't expect harmful consequences.

They ought, says Freiburg behavioural biologist Hansjörg Hemminger, co-author of *Wenn Therapie schaden* (When Therapy Does Damage), published by Rowohlt Verlag of Reinbek, near Hamburg, at DM29.80.

Dr. Hemminger wrote the 439-page book together with Vera Becker, an ex-patient. It tells the shattering tale of her vain and according to him, far from untypical Odyssey round the jungle of German psychotherapy.

"Psychotherapy is in part sicker than the patients it seeks to help, and that is why it not infrequently makes its patients sicker than they were before-hand," he writes.

The evil, he feels, must be sought at the roots. Scientific psychology is still far from understanding how normal people, let alone the disturbed, work.

The Facts of Life and the Grammar of Emotions (titles of two cult books in the psycho-scene) are as yet anyone's guess.

Yet every school of psychotherapy has knocked up its individual theory of mental illness, and most are at odds with competing theories.

So as a rule it was more coincidence than design whether someone suffering from depression was prescribed pills, psychoanalysed, given behavioural therapy or subjected to the primal scream.

There can be no question, Dr. Hemminger says, of the technique being carefully selected.

But the findings of scientific research on psychotherapy indicate that no one technique is sup-

erior to another and that at times doing nothing whatever can have just as salutary an effect as the most ingenious therapy.

Therapy itself is suffering from a kind of intellectual schism, with patients for the most part passively entrusting themselves to the therapist's care and expecting him to cure them from their complaint.

Therapists in contrast, especially therapists oriented toward depth psychology, insist on salutary changes coming from the patient himself.

On the horns of this dilemma the patient frequently has no choice but to read between the lines and note from what his therapist says and does everything that can help him in any way.

Even Freud is felt by experts to have breached his self-imposed code of restraint by occasionally clearing his throat to manoeuvre his patient in the right direction.

This strategy leaves the therapist blameless when his tre-

atment fails and the patient's mental state deteriorates.

As the therapist has exercised restraint and merely lent assistance it follows that the patient has only himself to blame.

Vera Becker learnt this to her cost when she was treated for an anxiety neurosis that tormented her. When she told her therapist after years of treatment that she was making no headway she was told it was due to her "resistance" and a "typical sign of illness."

Even though her condition was deteriorating no therapist for one moment felt there was any need to call his own work into question.

None, Dr. Hemminger says, gave her the attention and consolidation that alone would have helped her in her condition.

Primal scream therapy, devised by Arthur Janov in the United States, was in her case the worst experience of all.

It is based on the view that the patient must relive painful ex-

periences of earliest childhood that are encapsulated in the unconscious and infect the entire psyche from it.

Scientifically, Dr. Hemminger says, the theory that mental upsets in early childhood cause later neuroses and mental disturbances has been thoroughly disproved.

So even Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis no longer has a scientific basis.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs is one Frau Becker most painfully experienced at first hand. Under the guidance of her primal scream therapist, she steadily unearthed the most dreadful and unpleasant memories and emotional states.

As a result her symptoms worsened until the point at which she was nothing but a bundle of misery. She was unable to resume her job for years and was constantly beset by fits of self-destruction.

Dr. Hemminger says that is typical of primal scream therapy. He

has looked into the subject with the aid of a grant from the Scientific Research Association (DFG).

The primal scream patients he investigated were unable to find a way out of the emotional "hell" they had let themselves in for, yet developed an addiction to progressive "primal experiences."

That left most of them incapable of dealing with ordinary people they themselves described as neurotic, frighteningly turning the facts upside down.

On balance both authors advise people considering psychotherapy not to place exaggerated hopes of a cure in treatment. They would do better to bank on the powers of self-cure.

If they insisted on therapy, then it should aim at the most modest objectives possible and be absolutely frank and above board about the relationship between patient and therapist — Hansjörg Hemminger.

## Shocks for tequila drinkers in Mexico City 'cantinas'

By Phil Davison  
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — If the rainy season in Mexico city gets you down, nip into one of its famed cantinas (bars) and you might be in for the shock of your life.

Mobile, battery-operated electric shock treatment is just one of the services hawked by poverty-stricken young men in the streets and bars of this sprawling capital.

They call it "toques" (touches), although to some it may seem more like torture. A simple car battery and two metal handgrips, positive and negative, it's supposed to sober you up with a jolt if you've had too many tequilas.

If that doesn't work, try the turkeys' eggs. They're often sold in bars as hangover preventers, although their popularity may be due more to a reputation for perking up the male anatomy after the hardest of drinking sessions.

Rainy season or not, there's never a shortage of fascinating things to watch in this city, one of the world's most heavily populated with at least 17 million people — more than the population of the U.S. state of Texas.

There are the young fire-eaters who blow flames yards (metres) into the air at traffic lights in the hope of getting a few cents from bored motorists.

Or the teenagers too lazy to roller-skate under their own steam who prefer to be pulled by passing trucks or buses. Others join in, clinging to each other's waist to form a fast-moving human chain. It's a dangerous but cheap way of crossing town.

Mexico City window-cleaners, too, are an eye-catching species. For them, too, suspended platforms. They dangle on a single rope from the roofs of skyscrapers, moving from side to side in pendulum fashion by pushing off with their feet.

You will not go long in this city without experiencing one of its less attractive traditions, as widespread and predictable as its torrential rain or notorious smog.

It's the "mordida" (bribe), a way of life in the Mexican capital.

Like the rain and smog, the mordida is far beyond the realms of subtlety. You will regularly overhear a conversation between a policeman and a motorist who has just made an illegal U-turn.

"It will cost you 5,000 pesos (about \$15) at the station, sir, we'd better offer the coming to an arrangement right here." The cash, generally a few hundred pesos (around a dollar) is handed over openly.

More noticeable than the struggle for pesos at present is the quest for U.S. dollars, known in local slang as "los verdes" (the greens).

Although the dollar has been falling on world currency markets lately, it has still gained on the peso, whose value is diminished by an inflation rate of almost 60 per cent.

To hedge against peso inflation, landlords try to get their rent money in dollars from foreigners while Mexicans wishing to visit the U.S. often try to buy "verdes" from tourists.

In the summer, you can sit in the sun on a cobble street in the city's "Zona Rosa" (pink zone) of chic shops and night clubs, sip a beer, tequila or popular local rum and listen to a surrealist barrel organ. For a moment, it could be Paris.

Then the rains come down, in torrents and without warning, and it's more like Bangkok.

"Chilangos", as Mexico City residents are known (apparently an ancient tribal description), are proud of their hometown. "Griegos" (Americans) are welcomed but often gently ridiculed in a city and country which pride themselves on their Indian past.

Mexican TV and radio stations run regular spots, between advertisements, giving pep talks to the nation and calling on Mexicans to back the state.

"Somos Mexicanos" (we are Mexicans), says one while another urges citizens to "be nice to tourists, they are good for our country."

## The psychology behind 'Rambo' rage

Sylvester Stallone's *Rambo II* has become more than just a movie. It opened in American cinemas at the right time to profit from the Beirut hijacking. When the White House was in a rage, patriotic Americans could watch the muscle of Rambo destroy the Vietnamese and Russian armies as he rescued GIs from Communist prisons; he won in the cinema the war the United States had lost on the ground. Even President Reagan let it be known he'd watched *Rambo* in action. Christopher Reeve, in San Francisco, looks at the *Rambo* phenomenon and Bart Miles talked to Stallone in Acapulco on the set of *Rambo II* about the film that has released the frustration of a nation.

AS THE most popular adult-only U.S. film ever screened, *Rambo* grossed over \$100 million in a few weeks, and was cheered in 2,165 cinemas. Time magazine said, "It seems to have perfectly articulated the nation's mood over Vietnam."

Articulate? Hardly. Stallone, co-writer of the film, substitutes offish mottoring for dialogue, making that other hero of the genre, Clint Eastwood, seem almost garrulous. Other than the mass murder of foreigners who don't agree with him, Stallone's only preoccupation in the film is exposing his preposterous body. His enormous breasts loom over the screen like Jane Russell in *The Outlaw*. The acting is performed mostly by his hips.

The film is racist in its depiction of Vietnamese as perfidious and of Russians as sadistic automatons. In a less reactionary, gun-ho context, *Rambo* would probably be denounced as hispanicism. The character John Rambo is called "the chosen one" and is twice tortured in the posture of the crucifixion, once in leech-infested sewage.

The several hundred killings are perpetrated almost entirely by Rambo alone, although early on he is assisted by a female Vietnamese agent for the U.S. called Co (who is not even played by an Oriental, but Julia Nickson speaking pidgin).

Rambo stabs, clubs, shoots, strangles, burns, drowns, and garrotes his victims, using enough knives to equip a meat market and mostly carried in his boots. As well as a high-tech bow with exploding arrows, he also manages to produce three assorted machine guns, all with inexhaustible ammunition clips.

He has no need of a helmet or flak jacket — let alone a shirt — because none of the enemy fire ever hits him, whereas his never misses. Rambo was obviously what the Americans needed before being chased out of Saigon in 1975.

The B-52s might even have remained in Guam for Rambo is "a human war machine" as his old colonel observes. He becomes Bombo and blows up two dozen bamboo huts, an entire village, a bridge, several vehicles, a monster Russian bomber helicopter, two boats, a rice paddy and about half a battalion.

As an ex-Green Beret, Rambo's task is to find a jungle

camp for American (MIAs). Missing in Action, photograph any if there, and return "without engaging the enemy". (As this is supposed to be 1985, the incursion is illegal and Vietnam is not an enemy.)

Ignoring his brief from the start, he tells Co that "orders don't matter". His first act is to shoot an arrow through a guard's head, impaling him to a tree. This caused a fellow behind me in a T-shirt marked "USA" in red, white and blue, to shout gleefully "good arrow!" as if at a Sunday darts match.

Rambo's final words are the nearest he comes to a full sentence. All he wants, he grunts, is "for our country to love us as much as we love it". Howls of approval from audiences, most of whom, like Mr. Stallone, did not actually serve in the real Vietnam either.

The revisionist idea that the U.S. did not lose has obvious attractions for a nation of peasants — The Washington Post.



Sylvester Stallone

## Egyptian film 'Adieu Bonaparte' sparks controversy

By Hanna Hendawi  
Reuter

CAIRO — Veteran Director Youssef Shalhine struggles off criticism of his latest film's message — that Egyptians should learn to accept defeat, work for dialogue and not be dragged by displays of glory.

"Adieu Bonaparte", a three-million-dollar Franco-Egyptian co-production, was Egypt's first official entry in last May's Cannes Film Festival.

Now it is playing to half-empty cinemas in Cairo, possibly because

the theme is unpopular with fun-loving movie fans, possibly because of bad reviews and perhaps because some dialogue is in French, albeit with Arabic subtitles.

The film won praise from critics at Cannes, but reviewers in Egypt have accused Shalhine of distorting history, defaming Egyptians to please the French and not knowing his own mind.

Yet Shalhine, who has directed 28 films and helped make Egypt's Omar Sharif an international star, is pleased.

"My job is to worry people and make them think, not to give them

sedatives," he told Reuters in an interview. "We have been handed one defeat after another and the catastrophe is that we do not learn from past experiences."

"I can no longer direct films about past Arab glory as I did before," Shalhine said. "We were defeated in so many wars and now is the time to show people the way to victory and not to lull them with past glories."

As examples of defeats, he mentioned Israel's victory in the 1967 Middle East war, what he termed economic occupation of Egypt by big powers and its 1979 peace pact with Israel.

"Adieu Bonaparte" depicts the relationship between Ali, a nationalistic Egyptian youth, and Louis Caffarelli, a French army general in Napoleon Bonaparte's 1798 expedition to Egypt.

Napoleon is shown as a huffoon, pacing up and down while practising speeches or trying to join in Sufist Islamic rituals.

"The point I tried to show was the difference between Caffarelli, who was finally convinced that guns were not the means of communication, and Bonaparte, who sought glory for himself," Shalhine said.

"Ali and Caffarelli established a

dialogue, but only after they were on an equal footing."

The critics wanted more nationalism, it appears. The political weekly *Rosel-Youssef* said "Adieu Bonaparte" did not portray Egyptian resistance to the French and paid little attention to massacres of Egyptians by French troops.

"He (Shalhine) did not want us to be emotionally charged against the French..." It said. "He had a heart in Egypt and a mind in France and he lost both."

Al-Ahali, weekly journal of the leftist National Progressive Party,

said the script was muddled and had treated popular uprisings against Napoleon's troops as irrelevant.

Shalhine said he did not want extensive battle scenes which, to conform with history, would have ended with the French crushing the uprisings.

"Even such scenes could have given the people today a false sense of heroism."

In addition to Egypt and France, "Adieu Bonaparte" has been screened so far in Belgium, Italy, Norway and Sweden, a spokesman for Shalhine's office said.

## Protecting big business is big business

By Rodney Pinder  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — "Mr. X" slips on his bullet-proof shirt and checks some special equipment before going to work.

He slides a "Nuke spooker", a small radiation alarm, into his armoured attache case beside a wiretap-detector, telephone scrambler, mini-nightscope and electronic peephole.

While his wife and children mount surveillance, he jogs to his bomb-proof Limousine with his flip-down gun portholes and oil-slick emission system.

James Bond? No, the American businessman abroad — at least as visualised by thousands of specialist security companies catering to rising corporate fear of international terrorism.

Protecting U.S. big business is a booming industry — and one that thrives on global jitters produced by such incidents as the recent TWA hijacking and hostage-taking in Beirut.

Secretary of State George Shultz dramatised the mood in a speech urging a joint government-business defence against foreign terror bombers, kidnappers and extortionists.

"When America's businesses have a hard time doing business abroad, all of America suffers," he told a convention of industrial security specialists. "The men and women who work for American businesses abroad are on the front line."

Risks International, a security company specialising in intelligence, lists more than 23,000 "terrorist" incidents — politically-motivated murder, abductions, hijackings and other violence — worldwide since 1970. Sixty per cent took place in the last five years.

Senior analyst Eugene Mas-trangelo said a record 3,525 serious terrorists acts occurred in 1984 and the top category, 34 per cent, was violence against companies and personnel.

Sixty-six attacks — more than one a week — were staged against multinationals and 21 of them had a U.S. connection.

"Business is becoming more attractive as a target by default as governments and military become better trained, equipped and alert," Mr. Mas-trangelo said. "There is also growing recognition as terrorism matures that the economic arena offers the best returns for energy and resources invested."

Shirley Jenkins, an expert on political violence with the Rand Corporation research group, estimated that since 1970 companies have paid out between 500 million

and one billion dollars in ransom money to kidnappers or in response to other means of extortion including bomb threats or product sabotage.

Hence the rapid growth of private security. Mr. Jenkins said the U.S. market for protection could be worth about \$22 billion a year now, up three times since 1980, with a further tripling likely by the end of this decade.

The American society for industrial security estimates that anti-terrorist techniques and hardware alone could account for expenditure of \$20 billion annually by 1990.

Peter Goss, North American Chief for Control Risks, one of the top companies in the field, said U.S. businesses had come into sharper focus as a target since 1980 largely because of controversial Reagan administration initiatives on Lebanon, Central America and European-based missiles.

His London-based firm, run by former MI-5 Scotland Yard and army officers, claims 600 multinationals as clients, including 26 of the top 50. It says it has advised on more than 140 cases of kidnap and extortion worldwide.

For \$3,500 a year control risks provides a monthly "briefing book" on security situations in 64 countries. May's edition said more bombings of foreign banks could occur in Chile, Jewish businesses and defence-related companies were at increased risk in France and inadequate security heightened the chance of "a major terrorist incident" at Athens Airport.

Shi'te gunmen boarded a TWA flight there in June in a hijacking that caused a major international crisis.

For \$1,400 a day plus expenses, control risks will rush a specialist adviser anywhere in the world to help a firm cope with kidnap or extortion. "We will do anything anyone asks providing it's legal and within our scope," said Mr. Goss.

Some companies stress intelligence as the best defence, some muscle and the quick-draw, others high technology. There are some 100,000 security firms in the U.S. marketplace.

Communication Control Incorporated puts out a glossy shopping catalogue which includes a portable "kidnap recovery system" to lead rescuers to victims; a device to immobilise an attacker with a beam of light; a bond-type car whose defences include 6,000 volts for a hostile touch; and a telephone "electronic handkerchief" which, it says, "turns a woman's voice into a man's and a man's into something else entirely."

## France builds ultramodern museum of science, technology

By Frank Gerin

AMONG the great cultural building projects which have been undertaken in Paris since the beginning of President Francois Mitterrand's seven-year mandate, the plans for transforming the Parc de la Villette is without any doubt, the one which has retained the attention of the president to the greatest extent. The huge 50 hectare site which had been vacated in the 19th district, when the city slaughter-houses moved, is to become the setting of an ambitious architectural complex to the glory of the post-industrial culture of the late twentieth century. The main realisation of this project, the Museum of Science, Technology and Industry, is to open in March 1986. The most optimistic forecasts set the cost at six thousand million francs, which, compared with the 1.3 thousand million cost of the Museum of Orsay, or the two thousand million francs for the Grand Louvre, shows the extent of the state's ambitious undertaking.

For the last four years, some six hundred designers and five hundred workmen have been working hard to bring French culture up to date. Of the five main buildings forming the La Villette complex, two have already been opened to the public. The Zenith concert-hall has been going non-stop since the end of last year, and both performers and spectators agree as to its acoustic qualities and the technical staging possibilities offered to the artists. The former ox market, built in the 19th century and refurbished by the architects Reichler and Robert has become an exhibition and performance hall with a variable geometry. It is able to accommodate nearly four thousand spectators. The first phase in the building of the City of Music has also been given the

go-ahead. It was designed by the architect Christian de Portzamparc, the winner of the competition. This "City" is finally intended to house the new National Conservatoire, which will have been considerably extended, a Gallery of Instruments, an experimental hall seating one thousand two hundred and another symphonic hall with seating for two thousand.

Finally, top of the list, the building of the Museum of Science, Technology and Industry has entered its final phase. It will have an annex, consisting of a huge steel ball thirty-six metres across which will be used for projecting scientific documentaries on a hemispherical screen of a thousand square metres. This annex is called the "Globe". The huge dimensions of this ultra-modern cathedral, built on the remains of the slaughter-house salemans, has many things to astonish the visitor. The museum will have an area of one hundred and fifty square metres of exhibition space, three times the area of the Beaubourg Cultural Centre. The architect, Adrien Fainsilberg imagined a permanent exhibition hall measuring about thirty thousand square metres, a hall for temporary exhibitions (10,000 square metres), discovery exhibition rooms for children, current events exhibition rooms in which the latest scientific achievements will be commented on, a media-theque, and finally, a conference centre able to accommodate a thousand people. The whole of the building, created by adding huge bay-windows onto the existing metallic structure reinforced with concrete, will benefit from a new geothermal heating system.

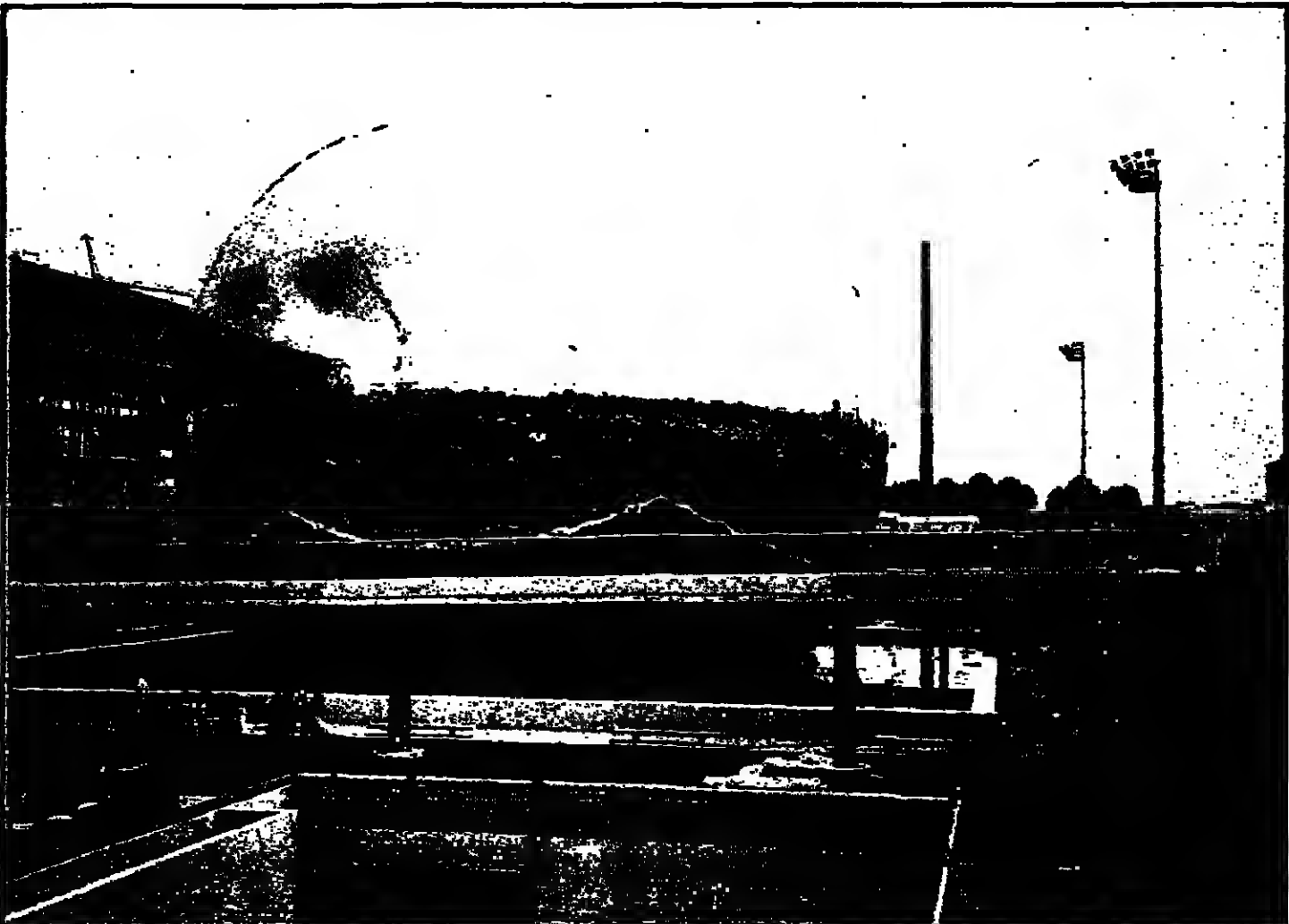
But the real innovative aspect of the museum lies in the philosophy and contents imagined by its "in-

ventor" Maurice Levy who presents his work as a "large communications tool" of an industrial dimension. For the permanent exhibition, over some three years some sixty scientists and researchers have been put in charge of organising the interpretation of the modern scientific world and the public at large, and of explaining the latest technological

progress in their fields, by means of completely invented "manipulations". Of the eight hundred machines, most of them interactive, invented on paper, from the earth-quake booth to the model of the digestive system, many have already been built. But the period in which the idea of the museum was being developed also had its mistakes, and most of the

original projects were abandoned, since sufficiently close links between the idea and its realisation were not able to be established in time. When Maurice Levy took over the museum in October 1984, the scientists had to make up for lost time in designing the rest of the 650 "manipulations" which are to make up the permanent part of the exhibition.

The ultimate aim of the museum, which had been somewhat forgotten, has been clearly expressed by its new director: it is mainly a question of privileging man, through a critical approach to science and technology. The imperative date for achieving this objective, fixed by the president of the Republic is March 1985 — Radio France Internationale.



Parc de la Villette is being transformed into an ambitious architectural complex (RFP photo)



## Arab Sports Union votes for Egypt's readmission

**RABAT (R)** — The Arab Sports Union (ASU) Monday recommended the readmission of Egypt by a majority vote at its general assembly here, officials said.

Egypt was suspended from the union and other Arab League organisations after Cairo signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Union sources said the readmission of Egypt was proposed by Sheikh Fahd Al Sabbah of Kuwait who is vice-president of the ASU. The recommendation will go for approval before the conference of Arab Sports Ministers due to be held in Baghdad in November.

Syria voted against the recommendation while Algeria, Tunisia and South Yemen abstained. Nineteen delegates voted in favour including four Arab representatives of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), ASU sources said.

## Alboreto, Prost duel drivers championship

**NUERBURGRING, West Germany (R)** — Michele Alboreto and Alain Prost seem to have turned the World Drivers' Championship into a private duel.

First and second places in the last two rounds have swept them clear of the pack in the chase for motor sport's most prestigious honour.

Italian Alboreto made amends for finishing second best in the British Grand Prix two weeks ago by winning in West Germany on Sunday.

Prost, triumphant at Silverstone, came second on the Nuerburgring.

Alboreto's victory means he travels to Austria for the next round on August 18 with a championship total of 46 points, five more than Prost and the rest a lap behind.

Italian Eljo de Angelis, still third overall, 15 points behind Prost, despite being unplaced on Sunday, reckons his chance of catching the leading pair has gone.

## Morocco dominates pan-Arab Games

**CASA BLANCA, Morocco (AP)** — After two days of completion in the sixth pan-Arab Games, athletes from the host country of Morocco have taken the lead in gold medals, collecting 13 in weekend events.

Going into the third full day of games Monday, the Moroccan team also led in medals overall with a total of 23.

Tunisia followed Morocco with 10 gold medals and a team total of 21 medals, including three silver and eight bronze. Algeria also took a total of 21 medals, garnering two gold, 11 silver and eight bronze medals.

Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria held 25 of the 27 gold medals awarded by Sunday night. Bahrain and Kuwait took only two gold medals between them, they called a total of 16 medals in various events.

Bahrain's Houmada Ahmed, 22, gave Bahrain its first-ever gold in the pan-Arab Games, winning the 400-metre event with a time of 50 seconds.

than 3,500 athletes from the Arab World — 400 of them women. The games were last held in Damascus, Syria, in 1976. Events in the Mideast prevented them being held every four years as planned.

The Tunisian team proved overpowering in the swimming events, relying in most women's races on the strong Fatma Ghattas, 20, and in the men's events on Samir Bouch Aghem, who competed in all but the 100- and 200-metre freestyle races.

The Moroccan team made a strong showing in gymnastics, while the judo medals were shared out among Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria.

Although Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kuwait took only two gold medals between them, they called a total of 16 medals in various events.

Bahrain's Houmada Ahmed, 22, gave Bahrain its first-ever gold in the pan-Arab Games, winning the 400-metre event with a time of 50 seconds.

## Cram breaks 3rd record in 3 weeks

**LONDON (AP)** — British newspapers saluted track star Steve Cram Monday after the 24-year-old middle distance runner had smashed his third world record in under three weeks.

Running in Budapest on Sunday night, Cram broke New Zealand's John Walker's 9-year-old 2,000-metre record by clocking 4:51.39, just one hundredth of a second inside Walker's old mark.

Last month, Cram broke the world mile record in Oslo and the 1,500-metre record in Nice.

The Daily Express described Cram's feat as "one of the greatest world record trebles in athletics history."

It added: "The everlasting memory of this Budapest day will

be that of the tall Georgie running the last half of the race all alone."

The Daily Telegraph stressed that Cram had succeeded in breaking a record that neither Cram nor his great rival Steve Ovett had managed to beat in their prime.

"It's like running a mile world record and adding on a lap. It was very tough," said Cram after his latest record-breaking run.

"No wonder the record has stood for so long. I knew before the race I'd have to go a long way alone and that it would be a virtual time trial. That's why of all my three records, this one was the toughest."

Cram now plans to emulate Sebastian Coe's 1981 achievement of four records in a season when he attacks Coe's 1,000-metre mark in Gateshead, England, on Friday night.

If he succeeds, Cram will become the first Briton to set a world record on home soil for nine years and will collect a special bonus of 50,000 pounds (\$69,000) put up by a firm of champagne manufacturers.

"The 1,000 metres is a little bit special. It's not a question of setting in behind a pacemaker and timing your sprint. It's just flat out all the way," said Cram.

"Now I suppose the pressure will be on for that record too."

"But Gateshead's not a good track and Coe's (time of) 2:12.18 is extremely good."

## IOC: Co-hosting Olympics possible

**LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R)** — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) said Monday a North Korean proposal that the two Koreas co-host the 1988 games was against the Olympic charter.

An IOC official said however that an Olympic rule by which one national Olympic committee only is responsible for organising the games, could be changed by a two-third majority vote among the IOC's 91 members.

"North Korea's proposal does not comply with the current charter's rules but this could be changed if a future IOC session decides so by majority of two-thirds," she said.

The IOC had so far received no official request from North Korea on co-hosting the games with South Korea.

The IOC official cited an Olympic charter rule that "the organisation... of the games shall be entrusted by the IOC to the national Olympic committee of the country in which the chosen city is situated."

"Another rule stipulates that 'the name of a national committee must reflect the territorial extent... of that country.'"

South Korea, which is to hold the games in Seoul, called on the north last week to withdraw the offer.

It has however welcomed the idea that both sides form a joint team for the games. Both countries have agreed to send officials to IOC headquarters here to discuss the matter and the meeting will most probably take place on October 8 and 9, the official said.

The two countries do not have diplomatic relations with each other.

## As 'Becker fever' sweeps W. Germany, 'Superstar' knocks U.S. out of Davis Cup

**HAMBURG, West Germany (R)** — Jubilant West Germans Monday greeted another masterly performance from teenage tennis sensation Boris Becker in knocking the United States out of the Davis Cup at the weekend.

The normally staid West newspaper bellowed the win under a banner headline reading "Boris Superstar."

The mass-circulation Bild's front-page screamed: "Dream

tennis in Hamburg. Thank you, Boris."

The 17-year-old Becker set new standards for himself in winning his two singles matches at the cost of just 12 games, guiding his team to a shock 3-2 win over the Americans.

West Germans, still almost unable to believe the meteoric rise of the new national hero, were glued to their television screens at the weekend almost to a man.

Television companies say audience figures for tennis are so high they are hastily making arrangements to broadcast Becker's matches as he travels round the professional circuit, beginning with this week's tournament in Kitzbuehel, Austria.

An opinion poll conducted last week showed Becker was recognised by more of his fellow-countrymen than any other West German, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl and former soccer superstar Franz Beckenbauer.

The previous weekend Becker's semifinal with Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia at a Grand Prix event in Indianapolis was screened at two o'clock in the morning and six million people stayed up to watch it, an audience figure television stations described as unprecedented.

Becker's matches at the weekend also provoked an unusual outbreak of nationalistic crowd

fervour in Hamburg.

Becker's play in his 6-2, 6-1 demolition of Aaron Krickstein on Saturday was of such high quality at times that some commentators suggested on that form he could even beat world number one John McEnroe.

In a spell at the end of the first and beginning of the second set, Krickstein won just one point in 16 — off a lucky net cord — as Becker played the best tennis of his career.

Many of his winners were superb. On one point he picked up a full-blooded Krickstein smash on the half-volley and flicked it back for a winning lob.

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## Zamalek out of Egypt's Cup

**CAIRO (R)** — National of Cairo beat Zamalek 3-2 in an Egyptian Cup quarter-final match played here Sunday night.

National, holders of the African Cup-Winners Cup, opened the score in the third minute through Hamada Marzouk, but veteran Zamalek midfielder Farouk Jaafar made it 1-1 only a minute later.

Mohammed Sayed put National ahead again early in the second half then Zamalek came back with a header from Ghanan Emmanuel Juashie to force extra time.

National regained the lead five minutes into extra time through Tarek Khalil. Goalkeeper Ahmed Shoubir denied Zamalek a draw when he dived to save a penalty shot and ensure a place for his side in the semi-finals.

## England tightens grip on 4th test

**MANCHESTER, England (R)** — Spinners Phil Edmonds and John Emburey tightened England's grip on the fourth cricket test against Australia at Old Trafford Monday.

They took three wickets during the fourth afternoon to leave the touring team on 126 for three at tea, still needing another 99 to avoid an innings defeat.

Edmonds made the initial breakthrough immediately after lunch. Andrew Hilditch and stand-in opener Greg Matthews having seen off the new ball bowlers.

Matthews drove a return catch to the left-arm spinner without adding to the 17 he had made of the opening stand of 38.

Kepler Wessels, who had opened in the first innings, and Hilditch pushed the score on to 85 before Emburey struck, bowling Hilditch for 40 at the start of his

second spell.

Knowing that one more wicket would give England just the impetus they needed, Wessels and skipper Allan Border, curbing the aggressive approach which led to his downfall in the first innings, treated the Middlesex spinners with great respect.

### MAID LOST



Lords Antonious (Odeit) of Filipino nationality left her employer's house on 31/7/1985 and has not returned since. Anyone who knows her whereabouts is kindly requested to deliver her to the nearest police post or contact the Filipino embassy.

He who conceals his knowledge about her will bear the responsibility.

### FOR SALE

Foreign company offers for sale following duty paid items: Imported quality office desks, chairs, and filing cabinets. Sony Betamax video IBM typewriter Minolta photocopier Drawing board and plan chest Sundry furniture Filing tray, paper punch, staples, calculators etc. Combination safe Multi extension telephones Also available: Range of construction materials Small plant, garage and equipment items Roof tiles Telephone enquiries Amman 811903 between 08:00 and 09:30 and 15:30 to 17:30.

### CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk, Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket Mongolian Barbecue. \*for lunch FRIDAY Tel: 818214 Come and taste our specialties Open daily 12:00 noon - 3:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. - Midnight

### TIME

TIME POLL (Reagan Popularity Up)  
AIDS (Cover Story)  
HELSINKI (U.S. - U.S.S.R. Meeting)  
SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS  
BBC DOCUMENTARY

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Deluxe apartment housed in a ground floor and fully furnished — two bedrooms, a sitting room, complete utilities, wall-to-wall carpet and new furniture. Equipped with a telephone and central heating. Located in Shmeisani just 200 metres to the west of the Romanian Embassy on the same road.

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### FOR RENT

Deluxe furnished apartments composed of 2 and 3 bedrooms, sitting and dining room, floor covered with first class moquette also decorated walls, colour TV, full equipped kitchen, separated electricity and watermeter, heating with complete control from inside apartment, parking, lift, and telephone available.

Location: Shmeisani, near Commodore Hotel

Contact Tel. No. 844013, Miss Jane, from 9 a.m. till 1.00 p.m.

### DR. ALIA HADDADIN (D.D.S., M.Sc - USA) apologizes

For not being able to see her patients from August 6 to September 1, due to her annual vacation.

The dental office has a new telephone number 677702

### FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

Four bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, 3 toilets, central heating, telephone, wall-to-wall carpets.

Located in suburbs Al Amir Hamzah, Marj Al Hamam, House No. (193)

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NIVA 4x4 (type Jeep)

22,000 Km - year 82.

Excellent condition

Set price: JD 2,000

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Two bedrooms, living, dining and salon, central heating with telephone.

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Tel: 44092-44280 677420

### D.C. CAB

(Colour)

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

### Cinema AL-HUSSEIN

Tel: 22117

### SHEENA QUEEN OF THE JUNGLE

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

### Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

### ROMANCING THE STONE

Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

### Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

### FIGHTING BACK

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30. Abdali, behind ALIA offices.

### Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

### 1- THE GIANTS 2- RETURN OF DRUNKEN BOSS

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

### Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

### BLOODY AVENGER

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5-8-6

### Cinema Philadelphia

Tel: 34144-24149

### GOODBYE MY LOVE

Shows at 3:30, 6:30, 10:30



## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3725/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3523/28	Canadian dollars
	2.8195/8210	West German marks
	3.1670/85	Dutch guilders
	23.095/3110	Swiss francs
	56.90/93	Belgian francs
	8.5900/50	French francs
	1887/1889	Italian lire
	237.40/50	Japanese yen
	8.3450/3500	Swedish crowns
	8.2800/50	Norwegian crowns
	10.1500/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	323.00/323.50	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices drifted lower throughout the session on light but persistent selling and showed little or no reaction to the 1.2 per cent rise in June retail sales to a record level. Dealers said trading was quiet, with operators awaiting Wednesday's U.K. money supply figures. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was down 8.8 at 1,271.6.

Debenhams gained 9p to 335 after 340 following the success of the Burton £550 million bid for the company. Burton, which said it has 54.2 per cent of voting rights, added 8p to 468.

Government bonds closed 1/4 point higher helped by slightly firmer sterling. Golds were easier and North Americans mixed.

In mostly easier bills, Britoil added 2p on balance to 218. The U.K. government's remaining 49 per cent stake in the company is due to be sold at 185p per share. B.P. lost 2p to 528.

Banks were quietly lower but Lloyds added 7p to 399 in further consideration of last week's interim results. Insurances moved off the early firmer levels, with Royal 5p down at 675 after 683 and Abbey Life a penny down at 232 after 234.

STC lost 10p to 96, after the chairman's resignation and press warnings of lower interim profits, due Friday. Other electricals eased in sympathy, with GEC 4p off at 184. Reuters gained a net 2p to 285 after 288 following interim results.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Stay away from unsatisfactory conditions from the past for they could cause you further dismay or disappointment. Look to the future and you will be able to achieve a great deal.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Avoid a partner who is depressed, and look for new ways to make progress. Show gratitude in some way for help you have received.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** A demanding partner should be handled tactfully while you take care of business problems. Avoid one who wants to argue.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Work is boring and all seems slow, but outside partners can brighten the picture later; and you get much done.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Keep rooted to your work and accomplish a good deal since pleasure could prove very costly and unsatisfactory now.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** You can't understand why a family tie is acting strangely, so ignore for awhile and make plans for amusement.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Study reports and statements well for any possible errors in them. Some situation arises through which you can understand kin.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Don't argue over money with a good friend and later a bigwig can be most helpful to you. Don't be forceful.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Get financial affairs handled properly now but safeguard your reputation in the world at large.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Some secret worry can stop you from getting ahead as you would like to, if you permit this.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Don't permit one who has troubles to burden you with them and take care of your own affairs wisely.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Don't involve yourself into an argument between a partner and an official and keep out of trouble.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Keep rooted to important duties ahead of you and forget about new pursuits, but handle civic affairs well.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she should be taught to have more patience since studies may be difficult and delays may occur. However, your progeny is highly imaginative and can suddenly profit from some unexpected activity or source of revenue.

## THE Daily Crossword by Diane C. Baldwin

ACROSS

1. Small
2. Epic tales
3. Walker or
4. Domino
5. Dancin' dude
6. Clutter
7. Place to
8. raise dough
9. Goddess of
10. discord
11. Klingy
12. Moon
13. Soldier's
14. gear
15. More con-
16. venient
17. Edible root
18. Did lawn work
19. Jungle beast
20. Veranda
21. Prepared
22. apples
23. From — Z
24. Neglect
25. Paper
26. tribunals
27. Under, on
28. ships
29. — July
30. Reef material
31. Winged
32. Pierce feline
33. Musical
34. direction
35. Sault — Maria
36. Beaches
37. Tot container
38. Social affairs
39. Locomo-
40. Stagnate
41. ale
42. Demonic
43. Enemy
44. Holey like
45. the author
46. Have trust in
47. clutches
48. Pop or circus
49. DOWN
50. 1. Stench
51. 2. Employment
52. Elevator ride
53. 4. Jony
54. 5. Era out
55. 6. Thinks —
56. 7. Bloke
57. 8. Asian money
58. 9. Spatters
59. 10. Barnyard fare
60. 11. Shun
61. 12. Hide home
62. 13. Barged dummy
63. 14. Jap. per-
64. 15. shonon
65. 16. Necessity
66. 17. Stain
67. 18. Grimpy
68. 19. Dye plant
69. 20. Oak product
70. 21. — home (out)
71. 22. Chorus refrain
72. 23. Jail
73. 24. — (com-
74. 25. pletely)
75. 26. Author Water
76. 27. Cowboy events
77. 28. Back-ence
78. 29. — Fall blossom
79. 30. 41. Cello filler
80. 42. Square pillar
81. 43. Very small
82. 44. All
83. 51. Ale unit
84. 52. Asian
85. 53. Tied
86. 54. Following
87. 55. Max. uncle

## W. German chemical industries look East

FRANKFURT: West Germany's industry is cautiously giving new impetus to its business with Eastern Europe now that the Communist countries' debt problems have eased.

Exports of West German chemicals to Eastern Europe have picked up after several years of restrained growth. West Germany nurtures hopes of obtaining orders for chemical process plant under Eastern Europe's new five-year investment plans. Some chemical industry executives have also shown interest in the idea of joint ventures in Hungary.

The chemical industry, which has long cultivated links with Eastern Europe, has been encouraged by the East Bloc's success in reducing its net international debt since 1981 by some \$20 billion to about \$64.6 billion.

While foreign debt remains a problem, notably for Poland, it has become less of a constraint, particularly with East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

Herr Uwe Thomsen, a member of Hoechst's management board says Western banks are increasingly willing to provide credit for deals with the East Bloc. He attributes this not only to the improvement in the Communist countries' debt situation but also to high liquidity in the Western banking system.

There was very little growth in trade in chemicals between West Germany and its East European partners in the aftermath of the Polish political troubles and the international debt crisis.

West Germany's chemical exports to the East Bloc showed only moderate growth of 2.8 per cent in 1981, 2.2 per cent in 1982 and 2.7 per cent in 1983. Its chemical imports from Eastern Europe actually declined in 1982 and 1983, with the result that the total value of trade almost stagnated in those years.

As business began reviving, however, total trade in chemicals showed a 12.9 per cent growth to DM 8.62 billion (\$3.01 billion) last year. West German chemical exports to the East Bloc, of mainly plastics, synthetic fibres and organic chemicals, rose 12.8 per cent to DM 6.38 billion, while its imports rose 13.4 per cent to DM 2.23 billion.

Chemical industry executives have some reservations about how sustained the momentum might be; but with growth continuing into this year, they are inclined to be optimistic about the trend.

West Germany and Western industrial countries as a group continue to have a sizeable surplus in their chemical trade with Eastern Europe. This is despite earlier fears that the sale of chemical installations might rebound against Western industrialised countries by resulting in increased import competition from chemicals produced in the East Bloc.

Hoechst, whose Uhde engineering subsidiary had been involved in East European process plant projects, says events have shown that installations built in the 1970s were aimed chiefly at the East Bloc's domestic markets.

On the other hand, imports from East European plants have

added to the intense competition in the fertiliser market in West Germany.

Executives from Hoechst and other groups have been holding talks with East European officials about possible new orders to help with the construction of chemical plants under the East Bloc's 1986-90 five-year plans.

There were intensive discussions during the "Achema" international exhibition of process plant equipment in Frankfurt in June.

According to Hoechst, the Soviet Union in particular seems likely to invest in expansion of its chemical complexes. Plant aimed at saving energy and reducing pollution might also get higher priority in most East European countries.

Herr Thomsen, whose responsibilities on the Hoechst board include its East European business, says that only modern installations, including advanced electronics, can be sold to the East Bloc. "It is a mistake to think you can sell out-of-date technology in Eastern Europe," he says.

However, he says no problem has arisen so far from the Cocom restrictions under which the U.S. and its allies aim to hinder sensitive high-technology transfers to Eastern Europe.

Hoechst's sales in Eastern Europe rose by an exceptional 40 per cent to DM 2.4 billion last year, contributing about six per cent of the group's worldwide sales revenue. But much of the increase was due to the final accounting for projects built by Uhde in previous years.

BASF, one of the other big West German chemical groups, increased its sales in Eastern Europe by 15.6 per cent last year to DM 1.09 billion, after a 1.4 per cent decline in 1983. Its East Bloc business made up 2.7 per cent of its group sales worldwide.

Late last year, BASF took the plunge into a joint venture with a Hungarian partner to set up a company to make plastic foam for shoe soles and other uses. Hungary, which has adopted a relatively liberal approach on some economic matters, has been trying to interest Western companies in joint ventures.

BASF, through its Elastogran subsidiary, agreed to take a 49 per cent stake in the joint venture company, Kemipur, with a 41 per cent stake for Pemu, the Hungarian plastics manufacturer, and 10 per cent for Chemolimpex, the foreign trade organisation.

Hoechst already has been involved in two joint-venture operations in Yugoslavia for more than 20 years, producing pharmaceuticals and plastic resins for use, for instance, in paint.

East European countries have been pressing hard for countertrade deals in recent years, but West German chemical executives — like most other businessmen — are reluctant to disclose details.

Hoechst says that less than 10 per cent of its sales in Eastern Europe involve countertrade. It says it tries to buy what it can in Eastern Europe and has set up a unit for this purpose within its purchasing division.

## \$ 8.6 b project in Australia to go ahead

SYDNEY (R) — Australia's largest development project, a 12-billion dollar (\$8.6 billion) scheme to export Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to Japan, will go ahead nearly 15 years after the gas fields were discovered. The partners in the multinational venture said sales agreements worth about 50 billion dollars (\$36 billion) have been signed with Japanese companies to cover supply of LNG for 20 contract years. Work will start immediately following last week's completion of all contractual and financial agreements and receipt of government approvals, a press statement said. The first shipment to Japan is scheduled for October 1989 with exports planned to reach six million tonnes a year. About 9.8 billion dollars (\$7 billion) will be spent on building the LNG plant over the next 20 years and another two billion dollars (\$1.4 billion) will be invested in seven tankers.

## OAPEC calls for reduced imports from Western states

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) has called on Arab states to agree on a policy of reducing imports from industrialised nations in order to counter their strategy of scaling down Arab oil imports.

An editorial in the current issue of the OAPEC Bulletin suggests higher domestic production of finished products, increased trade with other developing countries and curbing of consumption "beyond the actual needs of the Arab region".

The editorial maintains that energy rationalisation policies cannot be pursued in isolation of the general trend of ever-increasing consumption which has "engulfed" the Arab World since the early 1970s. It calls for a recognition of the risks involved in the continuation of such policies, especially in view of the fact that

gasoline prices are less than a quarter of the world average.

"The need to increase domestic prices of petroleum products will become more urgent in future, since the Arab countries' energy consumption by the year 2000 is expected to exceed six million barrels of oil equivalent per day — which is more than 50 per cent of their current oil production," the editorial warns.

The OAPEC Bulletin, which expresses the official OAPEC viewpoint, also calls for "other energy-saving measures", such as energy economies in transport, housing, industry and agriculture.

It states that the number and types of vehicle on the road should be controlled, insulation in buildings improved and a public campaign launched to make people conscious of the consequences of wasting energy.

## Japanese investment in Spain rises fast

MADRID — Spanish people work harder than Germans sometimes, maybe harder than the Japanese.

A surprising statement? Most Spaniards would think so, especially considering where it came from. However, Mr. Shinichi Takagi, managing director of Sony's recently expanding manufacturing operations in Spain, is adamant.

"It all depends on the management and the system within which the people work," he argues. "The quality of the workers is very good. At jobs where they use their hands, they are exactly the same as Japanese girls. The problem in Spain is that there are few people who know how to make things correctly. Once you tell them how to do it, and once you know how to motivate the people, things work."

Sony, the first company to assemble video recorders in Spain, is part of a wave of Japanese interest in a country where up to the 1970s Japanese companies were virtually absent. The inflow has accelerated since last year, to the extent that Spain is the biggest recipient of Japanese industrial investment in Europe.

Within two to three years, Sony aims to have the same level of productivity in Spain as in a factory of similar size in Japan and "possibly higher", says Mr. Takagi.

Japanese subsidiaries and joint ventures are already exporting their products from Spain to the European Community (EC), and will be doing so more after Spanish entry next year.

According to Japanese officials investment in Spain passed \$200 million last year, more than in any EC country and amounting to a third of Japan's total industrial investment in Europe. This was mainly because of Nissan, which in Spain has the first vehicle plant in Europe under majority Japanese control.

However, last year there were 17 other industrial operations,

either wholly or partly Japanese-owned, in sectors ranging from chemicals to construction with a combined workforce of 13,000. Only West Germany had more Japanese companies, and that by a small margin.

Japanese banks have been increasingly active in Spain, and Japanese and Spanish companies are joining forces in plant construction projects in North Africa and other developing regions.

Companies with established interests have been stepping up their involvement. The latest example is Fujitsu, up to now a minority partner in Secoima, a subsidiary of its own with Secoima, taking 60 per cent control of the new company, and will start assembling medium-size computers.

Sanyo, through a Spanish company in which it has a 37 per cent holding, is on the point of following Sony into video production. These ventures are solidly backed by the Madrid government, which has declared electronics a "preferential" sector and is offering tax rebates and other incentives on top of the usual waiver of duties on imported components.

Along with the U.S. companies, the Japanese are taking an increasing share of foreign investments as Spain seeks partners to bring in new technology and boost the export sector.

In a field such as electronics, the main European groups are already present. Once Spain is in the EC and removes its import barriers, they may see little reason for moving more production there. The Spanish are therefore tending to look elsewhere.

The Spanish industry ministry has warned investors it will have less leeway after EC entry to provide them with special conditions such as import-duty relief. It has thus effectively put pressure on prospecting foreign companies to make their commitments before

the membership date of next January.

For Japanese investors, there are two reasons for producing in Spain. One is the size and potential growth of the Spanish market, where import curbs have made it difficult or impossible for Japanese companies to sell directly. The other is the possibility of using Spain as an export base, benefiting from wage levels below those of the EC and from a relative lack of difficulties with trade unions.

Some hindrances remain. However, there are bureaucratic and legal drawbacks. Although Spain has now changed its rules to provide automatic and rapid approval for most kinds of investment, projects have been subject to delays and a mass of red tape.

Furthermore, EC entry will give Spain duty-free access to the Community only at the end of a seven-year transition.

The logic of using Spain as a place to produce cheaply for the EC is therefore disputed by some Japanese companies, Sony among them.

Mr. Takagi maintains that if Sony wanted an EC production base it could step up its operations in the U.K. or West Germany rather than Spain.

Sony's strategy, he says, is to produce where the market is, and the market in the Iberian peninsula is relatively unsaturated.

"It does not make sense to use Spain as a production base for Europe," Mr. Takagi argues, dismissing the idea of Spain becoming a Trojan horse for Japanese products in the EC as "ridiculous, stupid imagination".

However, Sony is scheduled to export between 20 and 25 per cent of its production, depending on the product, as part of its agreement with the Spanish authorities.

Sony added video and colour T.V. sets to its audio production

lines near Barcelona last year. It is now increasing the proportion of local components, currently only about 10 per cent for video recorders. Its sales, expected to be about \$30 million this year, could multiply three or fourfold — "if we really reach the final stage."

The note of doubt reflects the depressed state of Spanish consumer spending and the question of where the Spanish plant will eventually fit into the groups' Europe-wide plans.

By contrast, the Nissan motor group went into Spain with the clear idea of converting a troubled commercial vehicle company, Motor Iberica, into an export production base. The four-wheel-drive Nissan Patrol, made in Barcelona since 1983, is being sold in France and Italy and the company will start exporting to other countries in July.

Next year 60 per cent of Patrol production is due to go abroad. However, the venture has proved expensive. The market for Motor Iberica's vans and tractors is in a state of collapse, and the company has been losing money ever since Nissan first bought a stake in 1980. Last year's loss is estimated at more than \$50 million.

In the past 12 months Nissan has pumped in about \$125 million in new shares and convertible bonds, three times its initial investment. Now 87 per cent in control, Nissan does not expect profits from the venture before the year after next, at the earliest.

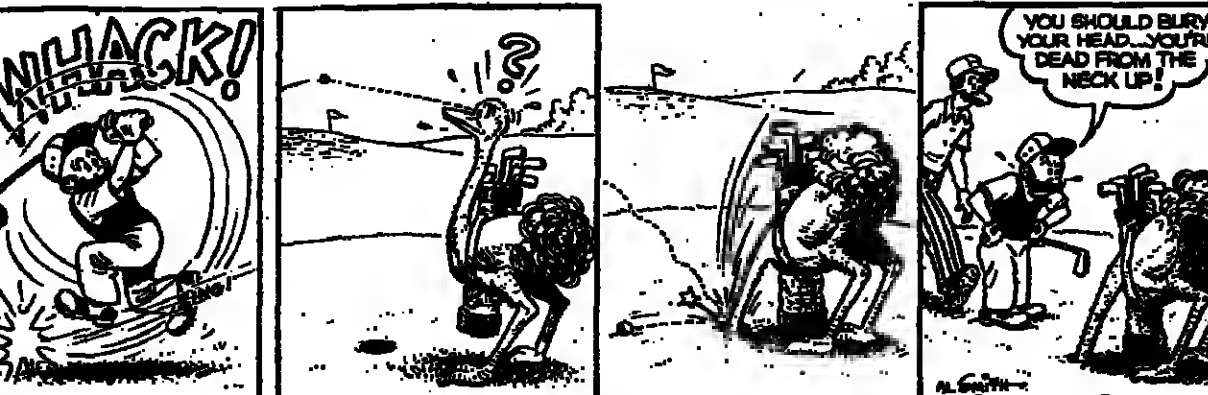
"We did not foresee such a serious and long depression," says Mr. Shizuka Kaneko, first vice-president and top Japanese representative in the company. Nissan has asked the Madrid government for soft loans to carry through a viability programme in which it plans to shed 1,000 of the 7,000 jobs at the plant.

Nissan has decided to move in more Japanese managers. Estimates in Spain — Financial Times news feature.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"Sorry I used all the toothpaste. I was just figuring how I'd look with a hair transplant."

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SAGS

LUCK

STAARY

CEIVED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: PANDA MINOR DONKEY FIERCE  
Answer: "Where can you buy camel's milk?" — AT A "DROMEDARY"



# Blast rocks home of Indian minister in Pretoria cabinet

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — The home of an Indian minister in South Africa's white-dominated cabinet was rocked by a blast Sunday night, but no one was injured, police said Monday.

They said they were investigating the cause of the explosion which shattered two windows of Amichand Rajbansi's home in the Indian Ocean port of Durban. The house has a 24-hour police guard.

Mr. Rajbansi, an Indian appointed to the cabinet under the new constitution which replaced the previous all-white parliament with three chambers for white, coloured and Indians, said he had earlier received threatening phone calls.

Mr. Rajbansi said he suspected a hand grenade was used in the attack on his home.

In an attack earlier this year, a mixed-race "coloured" South African Deputy Minister, Lawrence Landers was wounded when a grenade exploded in his bedroom in Cape Town.

Anti-apartheid groups have opposed the new parliament because it still excludes the black

majority. On Sunday the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) threatened to cripple South Africa's vital gold and coal industries by calling a strike of 230,000 workers — half the industry's work force — from Aug. 25 to press demands for a pay rise.

It also challenged the government over a state of emergency declared on July 21 to combat more than 17 months of unrest in black townships, widely blamed on resentment at apartheid.

The NUM told the government it would face a boycott of white business around mining towns unless it lifted the emergency rule within 72 hours.

The NUM, the most powerful union in a growing black labour movement recognised by the white minority government in 1979, did not say how long it intended the strike to last. It could

severely disrupt Pretoria's main foreign currency earner.

There was no immediate government comment on the NUM ultimatum delivered on the emergency rule.

There was no immediate comment from the government on the ultimatum delivered by the NUM on the emergency — the first time the union has dared to tackle the government head-on on a political issue.

In another challenge to President P.W. Botha, the union said it would call a strike if he went ahead with a threat to expel hundreds of thousands of expatriate black workers in the event of economic sanctions by other countries protesting against apartheid.

The NUM, which wants a 22 per cent across-the-board rise, has rejected smaller increases granted by employers more than a month ago.

The Chamber of Mines, representing the owners, says it does not believe that a majority of black miners support the strike. Industry sources said disagreements among miners over

industrial action could provoke violence, as happened during previous disputes.

The state of emergency was imposed in areas around Johannesburg and the eastern Cape province that have borne the brunt of black unrest during the past 17 months in which more than 500 people have died.

Emergency powers, giving the army and police a free hand in detaining dissidents, have provoked an international outcry.

Police reported only few incidents Sunday night. Since the state of emergency was declared, 23 people have been killed, including a prominent black human rights lawyer who was due to defend 16 leading dissidents in a treason trial.

Victoria Mxenge was shot in Durban last week in what opponents of the government called a political killing.

Sixteen defendants, including most of the leaders of the anti-apartheid, two-million-strong United Democratic Front (UDF), are accused of supporting revolution.



**UGANDAN STRONGMAN:** Lieutenant-General Tito Okello, (centre), chairman of a military council that took power after toppling President Milton Obote in a coup last week, attends a "staff" meeting of the council on Sunday. He is flanked by Brigadier Basil Okello (right), who led the coup, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fred Chebo, one of the council chairman's senior aides (See story below).

## Estenssoro elected Bolivian president

**LA PAZ (R)** — A 77-year-old centrist politician, Victor Paz Estenssoro, was elected president of Bolivia Monday, winning a majority of the congressional vote in a second round after inconclusive presidential elections last month.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro received 94 votes in the second ballot by the Bolivian congress, 15 more than the 79 required for victory, and defeated his rival, former military ruler Hugo Banzer.

Mr. Banzer polled 43 votes less than Mr. Paz Estenssoro.

It is the fourth time that Mr. Paz

has been elected Bolivian president in his long political career.

He inherits a country in the throes of its worst economic crisis, with inflation running at an astronomical 8,900 per cent, debts to foreign banks unpaid for 16 months and the majority of the economy controlled by the black market.

He has pledged tough measures to halt the economic decline, including sharp cuts in government spending and fixing a realistic rate for peso, and has said he will seek an accord with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to reschedule Bolivia's \$3.6 billion debt.

The Bolivian military, which has staged five coups in the last eight years, has said it will uphold his victory. Most of the chiefs of staff are expected to be happier with a Paz victory than a win by Mr. Banzer, who took most votes in the July 14 elections.

The result of the congressional vote, declared at 3.30 a.m. (0730 GMT) after a lengthy congress session, put an end to Mr. Banzer's presidential hopes for the next four years.

## Food crisis reportedly worsens in Africa

**NAIROBI (R)** — The food crisis in a few of the 21 drought-hit African countries is deepening, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

However, a report by FAO released here Monday says weather conditions for 1985 cereal harvests have been good in most of the affected countries.

According to the report, congestion at ports and transport dif-

ficulties are hampering distribution of donated food to needy people in the countryside of the less fortunate states — namely Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger and Sudan, where severe malnutrition and deaths from starvation are widespread.

"Further human suffering and loss of life in the lean period leading up to the next harvest (October-November) are now unavoidable," the report says.

It was now too late for donors to pledge additional food to these states unless pledges could be linked to special emergency distribution programmes to overcome the logistical difficulties.

FAO says 1984/85 food aid needs of the 21 countries remain unchanged at seven million tonnes.

By the end of last month, 6.7 million tonnes had been pledged by mostly Western donors.

## Seven Thai prison inmates die in riots

**BANGKOK (R)** — Thai troops and police killed seven prisoners and wounded dozens when they broke up an uprising at a maximum security prison here Monday, officers involved in the operation said.

They said about 400 guards stormed Bangkok Jail after prisoners demanding amnesties or reduced terms defied orders to disperse and began lighting fires.

The prisoners had seized four wardens Sunday and took over parts of the prison compound. They freed the hostages after a few hours but refused to return to their cells.

Fire brigade chief Thos. Thammakul said seven ringleaders, some armed with carpentry tools, were shot dead and dozens wounded in the assault.

"The situation has returned to normal," Thos told reporters later.

But gunfire could still be heard from some areas of the jail and an Interior Ministry spokesman said troops were meeting some resistance in search operations.

Police said about 3,000 of Bangkok's 8,000 prisoners had been rounded up and placed

under guard in the compound within 30 minutes of the raid. Every cell was being searched for hidden weapons, they added.

Electricity, water and food supplies to the prisoners have been cut off since Sunday, officials said. Prisoners had hoisted portraits of Thailand's King and Queen along with posters reading "we're willing to die if not granted amnesty."

A similar operation at Bangkok Khwang in 1974 left one prisoner dead and 34 wounded after a riot by inmates demanding a general amnesty.

LOS ANGELES (R) — The five members of West Hollywood city council, the only local government in the United States with a homosexual majority, have taken a Hollywood way out of solving a dispute — they have gone to see a psychologist. The council spent the weekend at a hotel in the nearby resort of Santa Barbara consulting the psychologist at a cost of \$2,000, a council official said. The council dispute pits the mayor, Valerie Terrigno, a lesbian activist, against John Heilman, an openly homosexual lawyer, over who should be mayor. Terrigno wants to stay in office four more months. Heilman says Terrigno should keep to an agreement to pass the office to him. "The sessions with the psychologist are designed to focus on our personal relationships and skills," Heilman said. The taxpayers of West Hollywood, on the border of the old film capital of Hollywood and with a population of 36,000, will foot the psychologist's bill.

9 months for drawing Swastika

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP) — A Yugoslav was sentenced to nine months in prison for drawing Nazi Swastikas in public places. The Novosti daily newspaper reported Monday. The district court of the town of Dubrovnik on the Adriatic coast found the 27-year-old car mechanic guilty of hostile propaganda. The court established that he painted the official Nazi Party emblem on a wall of a Dubrovnik elementary school and on an advertising board of a tourist agency, the newspaper said.

Japanese sails in solar-powered boat

TOKYO (AP) — Japanese sailor Kenichi Horie became the first man to cross the Pacific alone in a solar-powered boat Monday when he arrived in Chikijima in Japan's Bonin Islands. A Chikijima City government office official said. The official, Kyosuke Sato, said Horie came alongside the island's Aoto Gampaki quay at 1 p.m. (0400 GMT), 75 days and about seven hours after he left Hawaii's Waikiki Yacht Club aboard his 30-foot (9.1-metre) "Sikurik".

On May 22, the boat, powered only by the sun's energy, did not stop anywhere on its 3,700-mile (5,954-kilometre) journey from Hawaii to Chikijima. Sato said he had not talked with the 46-year-old Horie, but he looked "all right" when he was greeted by his wife and island people, reporters and cameramen.

Government Secretary-General Francisco Cuadra said Sunday night the government has asked for a special judge to investigate the disappearance of Hales, and said all security forces were searching for her.

"A simple common sense reflection indicates that the disappearance of Senorita Hales is aimed at upsetting the action of the government and the action and work of the new authorities of the uniformed police," Cuadra said.

He pointedly stopped short of accusing the far left of involvement, however, suggesting to some diplomats that right-wing extremists, possibly with links to the security forces, may be thought responsible.

## Wellington cautions U.S. against interfering in domestic policies

**WELLINGTON, New Zealand** (AP) — New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer Monday cautioned the United States not to interfere in the country's domestic policies, in particular its plans to legislate a ban on visiting nuclear warships.

He was reacting at a news conference to an Associated Press report on Saturday quoting U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger as suggesting the New Zealand people might halt government moves to formalise a ban on port visits by U.S. nuclear-powered or armed warships.

"That would seem to me to be an interference with New Zealand's domestic political relations, and it would be very unwise for a friendly nation of any sort to interfere in our domestic political

decisions," Mr. Palmer said.

The ruling Labour Party of Prime Minister David Lange has said it will bring the legislation into parliament by the end of the year, after talks with the United States and Australia, the other members of the ANZUS military alliance.

Mr. Palmer on the "standoff" exists between New Zealand and the United States on the warship ban issue.

"There are three possible options. The standoff can continue. There can be some resolution of the difficulties or, there will be a further deterioration in our relations," he said.

"One would hope that we could find a way through it. But it will require goodwill on both sides for that to occur," he added.

Mr. Palmer said U.S. officials had spent out four times in as many weeks that legislating the nuclear ships ban would lead to a review of both the ANZUS treaty and the commitment underlying it.

"The frequency of its repetition does not increase its persuasive character," he added.

Mr. Palmer said New Zealand would not be pressured into changing its course and reiterated that the warships ban will be formalised this year.

"The reason we are passing legislation is that it has long been our policy to do so and it is not a policy from which we are going to retreat," he said.

Mr. Palmer also confirmed that the New Zealand Navy had made a decision not to seek naval berthing facilities at Pearl Harbour for the frigate Canterbury.

## Ershad drops 2 ministers, appoints 1

**DHAKA (R)** — Bangladesh President Hossain Mohammad Ershad appointed a new minister Monday only hours after he dropped two members from his cabinet, a presidential spokesman said.

He said Maudood Ahmad, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), was sworn in and would be given the portfolio of communications and railways.

Ahmad, 39, a barrister, served for two years as a deputy prime minister in the 1979-1981 government of former President Ziaur Rahman.

He was jailed by a military court for corruption soon after Gen. Ershad seized power in a bloodless coup in March 1982. He was later freed after Gen. Ershad declared his 10-year sentence "a travesty of justice."

Gen. Ershad earlier dropped Planning Minister Abdul Majid Khan and Civil Aviation and Tourism Minister A.R. Yusuf from the cabinet.

State Radio said Mr. Khan would be made an ambassador and Mr. Yusuf would work as a special assistant to Gen. Ershad.

NEW DELHI (AP) — A defence attorney in the Indira Gandhi murder trial said Monday that Mrs. Gandhi was killed by a police attendant — a key prosecution witness who has testified that two Sikh bodyguards assassinated the prime minister.

P.N. Lekhi, the counsel, alleged that Rameshwar Dayal, an assistant police sub-inspector and Mrs. Gandhi's water attendant, was "one of the killers."

"You are one of the killers of Mrs. Gandhi," shouted Mr. Lekhi, attorney for Satwant Singh, one of the alleged Sikh assassins.

Mr. Lekhi said Inspector Dayal's revolver was "conspicuously left out of the police recovery report from the scene last Oct. 31. But Inspector Dayal, who was injured in his left leg in the ball of gunfire, said the allegation was "absolutely wrong."

He said he gave his revolver to a police inspector after reaching the hospital where he was operated upon for bullet wounds.

The revolver was deposited back to the police armoury, he testified. Mr. Lekhi did not offer any other argument to support his allegations.

Inspector Dayal, a witness to the assassination, has earlier testified that Satwant Singh and another security guard Beant Singh fired at Mrs. Gandhi Oct. 31 as she walked down a garden path in her residence.

Beant Singh was killed on the scene by commandos and Satwant Singh is on trial for murder.

Also on trial inside a makeshift courtroom in high-security Thar Jail are Balbir Singh, a police inspector in prime minister's security, and Kehar Singh, a dismissed civil servant and uncle of Beant Singh. Both are charged with criminal conspiracy.

Mr. Lekhi questioned Inspector Dayal in detail on whether the cameramen took any shots of the slaying. But Inspector Dayal testified that the foreigners could not see the spot from where they were waiting for Mrs. Gandhi.

The trial resumes Tuesday.

## Boy killed during disturbances in Chilean capital

**SANTIAGO (R)** — A 13-year-old boy was shot dead by unidentified men during disturbances in Santiago as the military government faced a new crisis over the abduction of a woman related to opposition politicians.

The mother of Fernando Riquelme told reporters her son was killed Sunday night by two men who had been repairing a car near the scene of disturbances in the south of the city. They opened fire when a group of youths approached them, she said.

Residents of several working-class districts said barricades had been erected in the streets and people were carrying lighted candles, apparently a protest against police involvement in the murders of three Communists last March.

Carmen Hales, a psychologist who works with the church in Santiago's slums, was abducted early Sunday for the second time in four months. The government said the kidnapping was aimed at disrupting the work of the new police authorities.

The Archbishop of Santiago urged that Hales be released unharmed as she was in April and the Papal Nuncio, Angelo Sodano, said:

"This humble envoy of the Pope begs it too on his knees and begs that this absurd method of fighting end and that people created in God's image be respected."

Hales' family believes police were responsible for her first abduction which came only a few weeks after the March murders of Communists Manuel Guerrero, Jose Manuel Parada and Santiago

Nattino. Her father, Alejandro, a minister in the Christian Democratic government of 1964-1970, told reporters:

"I think that this is an open challenge to the new police authorities."

Carmen's brother Patricia is a well-known Communist Party spokesman and another brother, Jaime, is a left-wing Christian Democrat.

President Augusto Pinochet ordered a shakeup in the paramilitary police force last Thursday, dismissing 14 policemen a judge implicated in the murders of Guerrero, Parada and Nattino.

Police Commander Cesar Menzies resigned from the military junta the next day and was replaced by his deputy, Rodolfo Stange.

**GOREN BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
A 1985 Triangle Media Services, Inc.

**A BATTLE OF WITS**

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ J105	♠ 752	♠ A Q 10	♠ K Q 6 2
♥ K 9	♥ K 8 4	♥ 7 3	♥ 9 6 3
♦ A 10	♦ J 7 6 3 2	♦ 9 5 4	♦ 10 8 7 5 3
♣ A 9	♣ A 8 9 4 2	♣ A 10	♣ K 8

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

When the U.S. women defeated Britain to win the World Women's Team Olympiad, two members of the team, Gail Moss of New York City and Carol Sanders of Nashville, Tenn., garnered sufficient international master points to join the elite band of World Grand Masters. That they will both grace the list is without doubt. That they deserve to be ranked among the world's best is testified to eloquently by this hand from the final.

The auction shown is by Gail Moss, South, and her partner, Jacqui Mitchell. In the other room, the British pair had reached six no

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION**  
**TENDER No. TCC 14/85**  
**FACSIMILE MACHINES**

TCC, the Telecommunications Corporation for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan decided to offer Facsimile service to the public.

The above tender is intended for:

a) To enable TCC to arrive at a list of "approved design types".  
N.B.: Import Licences will be issued only to the type-approved designs.

b) To enable TCC to purchase a number of the "type-approved" facsimile machines for use by some governmental offices and departments.

Those who are interested to participate in the Tender may obtain the Tender Documents from the secretary of tender committee/TCC Headquarter/Tower Building/Prince Moh'd Street, against a non-refundable amount of JD (10).

The closing date for this Tender will be 14,00 hours on Tuesday 1/10/1985.

**Eng. Mohammed Shahid Ismail**  
**Director General**